

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY  
CITY OF OPPORTUNITY



HEALTH  
REPORT  
-1965-

DIVISION OF HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE  
CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY





HUGH J. ADDONIZIO

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DIVISION OF HEALTH  
Newark, New Jersey

Director - Pascal J. Baiocchi, M.D.

Health Officer - Aaron H. Haskin, M.D., M.P.H.

Assistant Health Officer - Michael J. Fratanuto, M.D.

GENERAL SERVICES

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AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION - Charles Purcell, Supervisor  
VITAL STATISTICS - Nathan Herszkowitz, Supervisor  
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES - Carl Cordasco, B.S., Ph.G., Chief Supervisor

SEROLOGICAL

CHEMICAL

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Meyer Levy, B.S.  
Supervisor

Sara Rothberg, N.A.  
Chief Chemist

Fred Coltrell  
Chief Bacteriologist

MEDICAL AND DENTAL BUREAU HEADS

CHILD HYGIENE - Ralph N. Shapiro, M.D. OCCUPATIONAL - William T. Ramage, M.  
CHEST DISEASES - Charles E. Minnefor, M.D. DENTAL - Harold R. Harlan, D.D.S.  
VENEREAL DISEASES - Edmond Edelson, M.D. CONTAGION - Joseph W. Gardam, M.D.

CHIEF PHARMACIST

CHIEF VETERINARIAN

Laurence J. Ilaria, Ph.G.

John Devine, D.V.S.

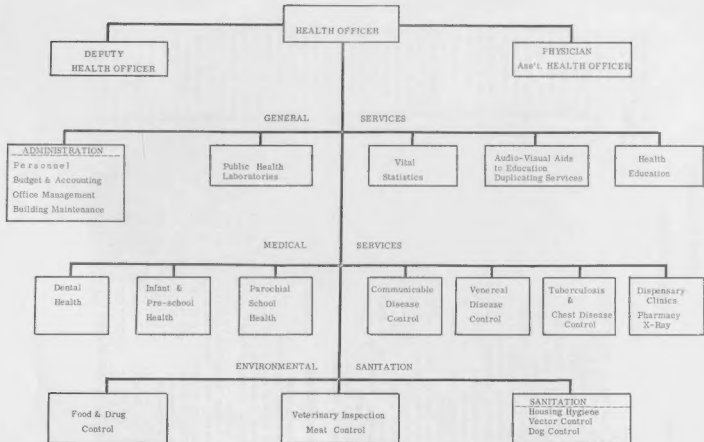
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SUPERVISING CHIEF INSPECTORS

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CONTAGION - - - - - William S. Jennings  
FOOD & DRUG - - - - - David E. Morgan  
MEAT INSPECTION - - - - - Joseph Hearl

SUPERVISING NURSES

CITY DISPENSARY - - - - - Laura Pograniczny, R.N., B.S.  
CHILD HYGIENE - - - - - Petrina Liveocchi, R.N., B.S., M.S.  
CHEST DISEASES - - - - - Frances Dlugosz, R.N.  
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - - - - - Mary Hoban, R.N., B.S., M.A.



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## HEALTH BUDGET PURCHASES

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Some people do not realize the many valuable services paid for by the Health Division budget. Too often it is felt that we merely investigate neighborhood nuisances or placard for contagious diseases. Following is some of the work made possible by our budget.

NOT ONLY - Environmental sanitation; dog licensing and rabies control; infant boarding home supervision; computation and study of vital statistics.

## BUT ALSO

- 1 - Medical Care: Approximately \$565,000 or 25% of our budget is spent to provide clinic treatments, free medication, physician home visits and nurse home visits, to those individuals who are unable to provide adequate medical care for themselves, or their families, through private medical facilities.
- 2 - Disease Control and Prevention: Frequent case-finding programs are conducted for early detection of Tuberculosis and Syphilis. X-ray screening and Tuberculin Testing are two measures used most extensively at this time for finding, and thus providing early treatment for unsuspected Tuberculosis cases. The public is encouraged to take advantage of free blood test programs which are conducted routinely for the purpose of diagnosing early syphilis.  
During the year 1965, our eminently successful campaign was continued against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, and for vaccination against Smallpox. The Parochial School Bureau, through the co-operation of the Superintendent of Arch-diocesan Schools, requires all new students whether enrolling for the first school grade, or transferring into this school, to have full immunization prior to admission.
- 3 - Supervision for Healthy Babies: Monthly visits are made by nurses to instruct mothers as to the proper care for babies including visits to baby stations or to private pediatricians. The home visit includes discussions of behavior problems which require prompt attention if we wish to guard against possible abnormal mental development in later life.
- 4 - Parochial School Health Program: Secure and maintain for each individual child the greatest measure of good health, conduct health education programs with individual parents and through P.T.A. conferences, faculty conferences, health talks, and films for the teacher and students, and to continue to educate the general public through referrals to community agencies for all who request assistance. This work is conducted by the Board of Education in public schools.
- 5 - Children's Dental Care Program: Free dental treatment is provided for an approximate total of 6,000 public and parochial school children who are eligible to receive it. This service is offered at the main building of the Health Division and in nine neighborhood clinics throughout the city.
- 6 - Food Inspection: Secure maximum sanitation methods for the preparation, display, and serving of foods, and of the food establishment.
- 7 - Pure Milk: Insure a pure supply of milk (2,000,000 quarts per week). In order to ascertain that the milk is pure, every individual, item, animal, and building which is in any way associated with housing, obtaining, providing, containing or preparing milk for distribution, is thoroughly inspected.
- 8 - Hay Fever Control: Through weed extermination.



# HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT -- 1965

Newark, New Jersey

TO: Hon. Hugh J. Addonizio, Mayor - Members of the City Council  
Director Pascal J. Baiocchi, M.D., and Citizens of Newark, New Jersey

The City of Newark continued its good health during 1965. Tuberculosis mortality was 10.2 per CM, 1.5 less than in 1964. Infant mortality was 37.0 per M live births, 0.3 less than in 1964, and an adjusted death rate from all causes of 9.7 which is 0.2 less than in 1964.

During the early part of 1965, there occurred an outbreak of diarrhea in children under one year of age, resulting in 26 deaths. This outbreak was due to Pathogenic E Coli. Other than this, there was no unusual prevalence of major contagious disease. Considerable credit is again due to the cooperation of the general public and the medical profession, as well as to many private agencies working with us. 1965 is the 5th year without polio and the 6th year without a death.

Organic Heart Disease and Cancer continued to be the greatest cause of death in 1965. This would naturally follow in an aging population.

There were 12,065 births or a crude rate of 29.4 per M, or about average for the past eleven years. This rate usually increases during wartime and then tapers off. Since World War II, however, we have continued at a high rate. As Newark has many non-resident births in our hospitals, the adjusted rate is lower or 24.8.

## GENERAL MORTALITY

Deaths from all causes numbers 5,052 or a crude rate of 12.3 per M on estimated population of 410,000, compared with 5,194 last year. As Newark is a hospital center for many communities, non-resident deaths far exceed deaths of Newarkers out-of-town. If we subtract the non-residents 1,081, we have an adjusted rate of 9.7 compared with 9.9 in 1964.

## INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality is one of the measuring rods of public health work. In spite of the increased deaths due to diarrhea in the early part of the year, the infant mortality rate was slightly lower in 1965 as compared with 1964. Of the total infant mortality rate of 37, 15.2 occurred in the first day of life and the next 6 days the rate was 9.3, giving a total of 24.5 for the first week of life.

### INFANT DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS 1964 and 1965

YEAR	TOTAL	UNDER 1 YEAR	UNDER 1 MON.	OVER 1 WK. & UNDER 1 MONTH	UNDER 1 WEEK	NEXT 6 DAYS	UNDER 1 DAY
1965	446	123	323	27	296	183	113
1964	505	118	387	40	347	111	236

INFANT DEATHS

PLACE OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS

1964

1965

INSTITUTION	TOTALS	Under 1 Yr.	Under 1 Mo.	Over 1 Week. Under 1 Mo.	Under 1 Wk.	Next 6 Days	Under 1 Day	TOTALS	Under 1 Yr.	Under 1 Mo.	Over 1 Week Under 1 Mo.	Under 1 Wk.	Next 6 Days	Under 1 Day
CITY	211	31	180	8	172	51	121	212	32	180	12	168	62	106
BABIES*	37	22	15	8	7	5	2	27	17	10	1	10	9	1
BETH ISRAEL	63	7	56	5	51	18	33	36	8	28	3	25	7	18
AMER. LEO.	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBUS	27	14	13	6	7	5	2	16	-	16	-	16	7	9
PRESBYTERIAN	28	1	27	1	26	6	20	33	3	30	1	29	9	20
ST. BARNABAS	8	-	8	-	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. JAMES	24	3	21	2	19	5	14	22	8	14	1	13	7	6
ST. MICHAEL'S	70	19	51	1	50	17	31	48	11	37	5	32	9	23
HOME	35	19	16	9	7	1	6	52	44	8	5	3	3	-
GRAND TOTALS	505	118	387	40	347	111	236	446	123	323	27	296	113	183

## TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY

The 1965 mortality rate of 10.2 per CM represents a decrease over the previous year which was 11.7 per CM.

The morbidity rate for Tuberculosis in 1965 was 87.6 as compared with 70.7 in 1964. This is due to our more intensive efforts in case finding. However, our total number of cases under supervision has dropped. This shows a more efficient program, and if these efforts continue, we will soon reach a plateau and thereafter, expect a drop in new cases and, we hope, ultimate eradication. This is all dependent upon continuous increasing efforts along the lines of the present program.

## CARE OF THE SICK

The Health Division provides medical care to all residents who are indigent. Approximately 25% of the budget is used for this purpose. In addition to diagnostic procedures, medications are prescribed and prescriptions are filled. Treatments are provided in the various clinics. Home calls for the medically indigent and relief cases are paid at the rate of \$5.00 per day visit, and \$7.50 per night visit; and to the Visiting Nurse Association for home calls at the cost of \$5.00 per nurse visit. During 1965, 2,153 home calls were made by physicians, while the Visiting Nurse Association listed 277 home calls by their nurses.

It is interesting to note that the number of patients treated in the clinics rose from 27,872 in 1964 to 34,492 in 1965, and these patients made a total of 54,749 visits in 1964 as compared to 63,392 in 1965. The total number of prescriptions rose only slightly. In both years, 1964 and 1965, there were over 90,000 prescriptions issued.

## INFANT WELFARE

(Mental Hygiene) Our Child Hygiene nurses made 39,286 home calls at which they not only see that mothers have pediatric service, either private or at one of our Baby Stations, but also instruct as to diet, sanitary feeding, immunization and other physical needs, and instruct mothers in properly handling behavior problems which, if not handled intelligently, would often lead to juvenile delinquency and abnormal adult personalities. They supervised 12,733 babies in 1964 but increased to 13,187 in 1965.

## SPANISH SPEAKING (for Puerto Ricans)

The increase in Spanish speaking families, mostly from Puerto Rico, prompted a large group of our health nurses and other employees to voluntarily take a course in Spanish.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal disease is on the increase. The number of new cases of syphilis has increased from 751 cases in 1964 to 1,185 in 1965. This is due to the very active increase in case finding set in motion in 1965, with the aid of money and personnel under a Federal Grant and State Aid.

An increase was also noted in gonorrhea, though not to the same extent as in syphilis. With an active case finding program, it is expected that number of reportable cases will increase. It is well established epidemiologically that for every reported case of venereal disease, there are from 5 - 10 unreported cases in the community, depending upon how active a case finding program is being carried out. Only by finding all the cases and getting them under treatment as early as possible, can we hope to eradicate this disease. It is to be further noted, that teen age and early adult venereal disease shows a great increase in the past few years. This is partly due to the fact that minors (under 21) require consent of parents for treatment. When this is done, we lose the teen-age patient. It is unfortunate the teen-ager did not require the permission of parents to contract the disease - only for its treatment. This law must be modified so that our efforts may not be hampered.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The year 1965 has shown little change in the overall picture of Communicable Disease when compared with 1964; the only exception is the outbreak of diarrhea, due to Pathogenic E Coli early in 1965. However, certain aspects of this situation are notable.

IMPORTED DISEASES - High speed travel has continued to give us contacts to Smallpox, Cholera, Plague, Dysentery, etc., who have to be kept under observation for the usual period of incubation, examined and released. No actual cases have occurred here. On recommendation from the U.S. Public Health Service and the State Health Dept., an intensive campaign for Smallpox Vaccination was started. The HIGH INCIDENCE group to be protected are those who come in direct contact with people arriving from Foreign countries, Airline, Ship, Longshoremen, Taxi-drivers and all other personnel in Newark Airport and Port Newark Terminal. Many insurance companies, the Public Service, Housing Projects, etc., were offered this service. Posters and literature recommending re-vaccination were placed throughout the city. We believe that all persons who have not been vaccinated in the past three years should be protected immediately and to this end the Health Department offers re-vaccination (regardless of age) daily at 1 P.M. at the Health Department, Plans and William Streets.

SALMONELLOSIS - Newark, like all large cities, has had some cases of salmonella infection, spread through infected food, though no outbreak of the disease has occurred. More recently, salmonella has been found in frozen whole eggs used by bakeries, noodle and mayonnaise manufacturers. Pasteurization of such eggs has been strongly recommended by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration. We have been carrying out an effective campaign to make certain that frozen eggs in Newark shall be safe. Large amounts of frozen eggs have been embargoed and destroyed because of salmonella infection or decomposition.

HEPATITIS - This disease had again run relatively heavy and involved the 15 - 35 age group more than others, though there was a slight drop in 1965 as compared to 1964. Males more common than females by about 2½ to one. Almost one quarter of the cases were non-residents of Newark. Tireless investigation and much detailed work on each case has given us

little in common in the overall picture. Infectious Hepatitis made up the bulk of the cases, although serum type has occurred and been a definite problem. No specific treatment is available to combat this dread disease.

POLIO MYELITIS - For the 5th year no cases have occurred. This has been brought about by careful immunization with Salk Vaccine. As is well known, SABIN ORAL VACCINE replaced the Salk in 1964 and thru the Essex County Medical Society drive, 501,058 doses were given in Newark. From this date forward, SABIN will be used exclusively and, beginning in February 1965, the Trivalent type replaced the three monovalent types used in the county-wide drive. This treatment was given in all Baby-Keep-Well Stations, Health Department Clinics and, we hope, in the private physicians' office.

INFLUENZA - As usual for many years past, this department has offered influenza immunization (and arranged suitable programs) to key personnel thru the city and to institutions for aged people. This program covered Ivy Haven, Baptist Home, Little Sisters of the Poor, Newark City Hospital, Police, Fire and other City employees and their spouses.

RARE INFECTIONS - As usual an occasional case of the less common diseases has occurred and has given us the usual interesting problems. Among these are Epidemic Meningitis, Malaria, Trichinosis, etc.

#### BIRTH STATISTICS

There were 12,065 births or a crude birth rate of 29.4 per thousand. Being a hospital center, Newark had 2,982 non-resident births; subtracting this and adding 1,106 known Newark births out-of-town, we have an adjusted total of 10,188 Newark births, or an adjusted birth rate of 24.8 per thousand. Although, more of a social than a public health problem, the rate of births out of wedlock is startling. Of the 2,129 births out of wedlock, 2,057 were Newark babies, which means that of the 10,188 Newark babies, 20.2 were reported as births out of wedlock.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

The 42 Tuberculosis deaths of all forms was a mortality rate of 10.2 per C.M. Before we started our control efforts about 46 years ago, that rate averaged 200. Had that rate prevailed, we would have had 800 such deaths this year instead of 42. The slight decrease of .5 per hundred thousand is not significant as far as the total Tuberculosis program is concerned. This may be explained by the greater effort in case finding that was put forward in 1965 as compared with 1964, and getting patients under treatment earlier. It is particularly encouraging inasmuch as a steady but slow drop for many years has accelerated with 75% drop since use of chemo-therapy started, only 15 years ago. Our field nurses give home injections to non-ambulatory needy patients.

#### HEART DISEASES

The major cause of mortality is naturally Organic Heart Disease, with 2,039 deaths, a decrease of 28 over 1964. There can be little question

that much of the increase in recent years, is due to the increased life span. To illustrate this, 1,181 of the heart deaths, or 58% of them, were of individuals over 65 years of age. Increased tempo in living habits, worry and hysteria naturally contribute.

#### LONGER LIFE -- AGE AT DEATH

That we are living longer is clearly shown by study of age at death. In 1966, 3,917 of 5,052 deaths occurred to persons who had reached 45 years of age or 78%, compared with only 45% thirty years ago. This year 2,395 were over 65, or 48%, compared with only 22% thirty years ago.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were 9 maternal deaths out of 12,065 births, plus 288 stillbirths, or a rate of 8.7 per thousand deliveries. There was one puerperal septicemia death and only four the last ten years. Maternal mortality has been decreased 80% since the Medical Society formed a Maternal Welfare Commission to co-operate in this work with us some twenty-five years ago. (See Index, Puerperal Deaths).

#### TYPHOID FEVER

A former major cause of illness and mortality is worthy of mention. Before universal pure water and milk pasteurization, it was a serious problem. We have had no typhoid death in nineteen years, and only 87 cases in that time. All of these were proven to be out-of-town infections.

GENERAL MORTALITY

The following tables show the estimated population, crude deaths and death rate, as well as adjusted deaths and death rate since 1943. The census for 1960, however, indicates a total of only 4,05,000, a reduction of 48,000 since the 1950 census. We feel certain the census takers missed a great many, especially in the over-crowded sections of the City. We have adjusted our estimates in the following table for each of the past years to comply with the official census totals.

CRUDE AND ADJUSTED DEATH RATES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population in 1,000's</u>	<u>Crude Deaths</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Adjust. Deaths</u>	<u>Adjust. Rate</u>
1943	440	5,523	12.6	5,043	11.5
1948	445	5,222	11.7	4,382	9.8
1953	432	5,387	12.5	4,389	10.0
1958	413	4,971	12.0	3,950	9.5
1963	410	5,338	13.0	4,167	10.2
1964	410	5,194	12.7	4,040	9.9
1965	410	5,052	12.3	3,971	9.7

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The major causes of Newark deaths, including non-residents and the known deaths of Newarkers dying from Tuberculosis in out-of-town sanatoria were as follows:

	<u>1947 2042</u>	<u>1950 2007</u>	<u>1959 2101</u>	<u>1960 2035</u>	<u>1961 2102</u>	<u>1962 2119</u>	<u>1963 2093</u>	<u>1964 2067</u>	<u>1965 2039</u>
Org. Heart Dis.									
Cancer	762	718	760	716	746	729	736	771	763
Apoplexy	557	535	549	520	567	529	612	496	460
Congenital Dis.	366	377	385	325	366	312	392	361	321
Pneu. & Resp. Dis.	386	310	342	360	299	381	403	502	366
Bright's Dis. & Neph.	218	178	142	167	136	179	163	102	90
Tuberculosis	72	52	52	40	52	52	46	48	42

# ACCIDENTAL DEATHS BY PRINCIPAL CAUSES SINCE 1943

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total	304	212	228	195	214	212	241
Auto & Motor.	90	40	50	57	55	66	79
Acct. Falls	87	78	96	101	92	81	93
Fire	9	10	28	18	20	19	30
Other Burns	19	11	6	1	11	5	10
Asph. Beding	6	12	4	3	22	23	26
Carbon. Monox.	-	1	-	-	-	2	4
Drowning	13	18	7	4	-	3	2
Heat Exhaustion	4	8	15	-	-	-	-
Illuminating Gas	23	14	1	1	4	-	3
Railroad & Bus	9	2	3	1	2	1	-
Miscellaneous	44	18	18	9	8	12	14

## BIRTH STATISTICS

There were 12,065 births or a crude birth rate of 29.4 per thousand. Being a hospital center, Newark had 2,993 non-resident births; subtracting these and adding 1,106 known Newark births out-of-town, we have an adjusted total of 10,188 Newark births, or an adjusted birth rate of 24.8 per 1,000. Although more of a social than a public health problem the rate of births out of wedlock is startling. Of the 2,129 births out of wedlock, 2,057 were Newark babies, which means that of the 10,188 Newark babies, over 20.2 were reported as births out of wedlock.

Total Births --- 12,065

Still Births --- 288

Males --- 6,143

Out of Wedlock -- 2,129

Females --- 5,922

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Births</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Adj. No.</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Hosp. Del.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Home Phys.</u>
1943	11,856	26.9	8,428	19.1	41,230	194	432
1948	13,703	30.8	9,300	20.9	13,434	46	223
1953	14,116	32.4	9,321	21.5	13,961	22	133
1958	13,165	32.9	10,206	24.7	13,399	8	208
1963	13,427	32.7	10,654	26.0	13,269	80	78
1964	13,533	33.0	10,832	26.4	13,367	105	61
1965	12,065	29.4	10,188	24.8	11,942	87	36



## MORTALITY TRENDS FOR 50 YEARS

RATES PER 100,000

Year	Population 1900	Crude Deaths	Death Rate per 1000	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diph- theria
1913	420	8,483	19.72	2.6	3.5	19.1
1918	430	5,221	11.67	1.1	2.5	7.7
1923	439	5,512	11.63	1.3	1.0	20.0
1928	452	4,930	10.91	0.9	0.5	0.2
1933	458	4,970	10.85	0.2	0.4	0.2
1938	440	5,702	12.55	0.2	none	0.2
1943	445	5,097	11.43	none	none	none
1948	440	5,387	12.18	none	none	none
1953	413	4,971	12.03	none	none	none
1958	410	5,338	13.00	none	none	none
1963	410	5,194	12.67	none	none	none
1964	410	5,052	12.32	none	none	none

## INFANT MORTALITY RATES (1st Day - 1st Month - 1 year, etc.)

Year	1st Day	1st Month	1st Year	1st Year	Total 1 yr.	1st Year	Total 1 yr.
1937	9.7	6.7	16.3	5.5	21.8	15.7	37.5
1943	9.2	8.3	17.6	3.8	21.5	9.4	30.9
1949	8.6	10.0	18.6	3.4	21.9	7.1	29.0
1954	11.2	7.2	18.3	3.2	21.5	7.1	28.6
1959	12.0	10.8	22.8	3.5	26.4	9.5	35.9
1963	15.8	10.3	26.1	2.7	28.7	6.2	34.9
1964	17.5	8.2	25.7	2.9	28.6	9.0	37.5
1965	15.2	9.3	24.5	2.2	26.7	10.3	37.0

In 1914 The Post-Neonatal Rate Was 59.9 Compared With Our Present Rate of 9.0

# TOTAL DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS 1918 - 1965

Year	Total Deaths	Under 1 yr.	1 and 2	2 and 5	Total 5+	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1918	8,484	1,215	433	434	2,082	314	780	2,308	1,754	1,245
1923	5,221	756	163	136	1,055	196	305	872	1,503	1,290
1928	5,735	626	156	186	968	245	304	1,002	1,794	1,442
1933	5,128	356	68	96	520	141	215	914	1,775	1,563
1938	5,116	310	29	15	384	86	179	751	1,845	1,871
1943	5,702	367	24	44	435	66	148	660	2,074	2,313
1948	5,222	388	22	21	431	29	73	502	1,949	2,237
1953	5,387	364	24	33	421	39	55	493	1,906	2,473
1958	4,771	337	34	30	508	32	41	505	1,844	2,360
1963	5,338	468	34	39	541	41	84	466	1,571	2,635
1964	5,194	504	20	31	556	41	97	467	1,544	2,180
1965	5,052	446	21	30	497	35	93	510	1,522	2,395

NOTE: Total Deaths include all deaths in Iowa, whether residents or non-resident, as well as deaths of Iowa residents out-of-town but in Iowa.

## BIRTHS-ALL IOWA AND PLACE OF DELIVERY

Year	Total Births	Non-Res. Births	Hospital Deliveries	Home Deliveries Phys.	Home Deliveries Others	Per Cent Del. in Hospitals
1913	11,856	3,978	11,230	432	194	94.7
1953	14,116	5,570	13,961	133	22	98.9
1958	13,615	4,616	13,399	208	8	98.2
1963	13,427	4,043	13,269	78	80	98.8
1964	13,533	3,850	13,367	61	105	98.8
1965	12,065	2,983	11,942	36	87	98.9

## STILL-BIRTHS AND MATERNAL DEATHS

Year	Fetal Deaths	Mat. Mort. Per 1,000 Del.	Still-Births	Still-Births per 1,000 Del.	
1918	53	1.5	11,401	335	11.8
1928	69	6.7	9,802	385	37.6
1938	23	2.8	7,936	247	24.6
1948	10	0.7	13,703	306	21.8
1953	10	0.7	14,116	330	22.9
1958	7	0.5	13,615	281	22.0
1963	8	0.6	13,427	317	23.7
1964	6	0.4	13,533	310	22.9
1965	9	0.7	12,065	288	23.3

Year	Vital Statistics - HEALTH - DEATHS 1916 - 1965										Orp. Heart Deaths
	Deaths Infant 1 yr.	Infant Rate	Births	Rate	Diarr. Deaths	T. . Deaths	T. . Rate	Dys- ent. Deaths	Dys- ent. Rate	Typh. Deaths	
1916	1212	19.7	11,575	27.0	31	27	19.7	80	14	629	633
1923	755	18.0	11,110	25.3	12	26	22.5	34	11	340	727
1928	626	63.8	9,802	20.7	78	112	86.9	95	5	298	1009
1933	356	45.1	7,897	17.6	18	388	85.8	1	2	228	1091
1938	310	39.1	7,936	17.3	12	287	62.7	1	2	149	1201
1943	347	30.9	11,840	24.9	15	291	44.8	1	0	276	1975
1948	388	28.3	13,703	30.8	2	232	52.1	0	0	276	1804
1953	364	25.8	14,116	32.1	6	97	22.0	0	0	241	1963
1958	439	32.1	13,615	30.5	8	52	11.6	0	0	178	2007
1963	468	34.9	13,127	32.7	14	46	11.2	0	0	163	2093
1964	535	37.3	14,032	33.0	18	10	11.7	0	0	192	2067
1965	546	37.4	14,000	32.1	27	12	10.2	0	0	90	2039

Includes Newark Residents who died out-of-town. For Nat'l Rate see (other Port. Trends).

1965 Deaths from Specific Causes by Age  
Showing Percentage by Age

Cause of Death	Total	Under		5-24		25-44		45-64		Over 65	
		5 yrs.	%	5-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	Over 65	%
Total (All Causes)	546	127	23.3	128	23.5	517	94.7	1222	223.8	2395	438.7
Pneu. & Other Resp.	366	1	11.0	9	2.4	37	10.1	91	24.9	128	34.7
T.B. - All Forms	42	-	-	1	2.4	10	23.8	20	47.6	11	26.2
Nephritis - Chronic	90	1	1.1	3	3.3	8	8.9	36	40.0	2	16.7
Cancer	763	1	0.1	5	0.7	51	6.7	337	44.1	369	48.1
Apoplexy	460	1	0.1	7	1.5	34	7.4	111	24.0	307	66.7
Cor. Heart Disease	2039	12	0.6	15	0.7	141	7.3	670	33.2	1181	57.7
Accidents	261	17	13.0	32	12.3	55	21.0	46	17.0	81	31.0

DEATHS FROM ONE YEAR OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1923-1965

Year	Meas- les	Bron- chitis	Pneu- monia	Menin- gitis	Dis- mea	Other Cont. Diseases	Congenital Prenat. re	All Other	Total
1923	15	32	94	10	105	21	376	103	756
1933	2	2	75	2	18	10	191	56	356
1943	0	1	41	5	14	5	255	46	367
1953	0	3	23	2	6	1	297	32	364
1963	0	0	23	6	13	0	387	39	468
1964	0	2	54	9	16	0	363	61	505
1965	0	1	38	9	26	0	321	51	446

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES - BY CAUSES - 1963 - 1965  
(Specific Death Rate per 100,000)

	1963		1964		1965	
	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths
Total - All Causes	13.0	5338	12.7	19.	12.3	5052
Diabetes Mellitus	7.6	30	9.2	38	7.8	32
Septicemia	3.7	15	9.2	38	7.3	30
Peritonitis	4.4	18	3.2	13	4.4	18
Leukemia	7.1	29	7.8	32	7.1	29
Pulm. Ems. & Inf.	16.1	66	13.2	54	12.2	50
Infantile Paralysis	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Typhoid Fever	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Hepatitis	0.0	0	9.7	40	12.0	49
Measles	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Tetanus	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Diphtheria	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Bronchitis	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.7	3
Influenza	0.7	3	0.0	0	0.0	0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.7	3	1.0	4	0.7	3
Other Epidemic Diseases	1.7	7	1.0	4	0.7	3
Tuberculosis (Lung)	9.5	39	10.0	41	10.2	42
"    (Meningitis)	0.5	2	0.2	1	0.0	0
"    (Other Forms)	1.2	5	1.4	6	0.0	0
Cancer-Malign. Tumor	180.0	736	190.0	771	186.0	763
Simple Meningitis	3.4	14	2.7	11	4.6	19
Apoplexy-Soft. of Brain	152.0	612	121.0	496	112.2	460
Organic Heart	510.5	2053	504.1	2047	497.3	2039
Other Pneumonia	19.5	80	26.6	109	22.9	94
Broncho Pneumonia	29.3	120	39.8	162	41.4	170
Other Respiratory	50.5	207	32.7	134	24.1	99
Diseases of Stomach	7.1	29	8.8	36	9.0	37
Diarrhea (Under 5 Years)	3.4	14	4.4	18	6.6	27
Appendicitis	0.7	3	1.0	4	0.2	1
Hernia & Intes'. Obst.	9.0	37	8.8	36	8.0	33
Cirrhosis of Liver	11.7	48	14.1	58	14.4	59
Nephritis & Br'ts. Dis.	40.0	163	21.9	102	22.0	90
Puerperal Septicemia	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1
Other Puerperal Dis.	1.7	7	1.2	5	1.9	8
Congenital Diseases	93.2	392	88.9	364	78.3	321
Old Age	2.4	10	1.0	4	1.0	4
Accidents	52.2	214	51.7	212	63.7	261
Homicide	12.7	52	12.9	53	17.6	72
Suicide	7.3	30	7.3	30	9.0	37
Ill-Defined Causes	20.9	86	22.1	92	19.0	78
All Other Causes	42.2	173	38.3	156	28.5	117
Diseases of Women			0.5	2	0.7	3

NOTE: Total Rates are based on our 1965 ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 110,000.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1964

Personal Services	
(Salaries) 445 Employees	\$2,043,510.00
Other than Personal Services	211,921.00
Total	\$2,255,431.00

1965

Personal Services	
(Salaries) 444 Employees	\$2,033,446.00
Other than Personal Services	218,489.00
Total	\$2,251,935.00

## TYPE OF EXPENDITURES (other than salaries)

	1964	1965		1964	1965
Dr. Home Calls	7,229.00	7,000.00	In-Service Training	1,490.00	-
Nurses' Calls V.N.A.	3,557.00	3,000.00	Carfare-Travel Allow.	27,048.00	28,750.00
Drugs-Clinic Supps.	58,940.00	60,640.00	Milk-Food Samples	194.00	180.00
			Cleaning Hlth Stats.	4,650.00	6,150.00
Lab & Dental Equip.			Furn. & Clinic Equip.	6,772.00	1,583.29
& Supplies	12,900.00	13,000.00	Light & Heat	12,242.00	13,000.00
X-Ray Film Service	8,750.00	9,400.00	Rent Annex & Stats.	14,111.00	13,525.00
Tele Service	11,840.00	11,840.00	Printing & Stationery	20,000.00	17,470.00
Postage	7,500.00	7,500.00	Miscellaneous	14,348.00	23,950.71
Police & Flu Vaccine	350.00	1,000.00	Totals	\$211,921.00	\$218,489.00

## RECEIPTS

Note: These receipts are deposited with the City as Misc'l. receipts and are not reflected in our Budget.

## Permits

Chicken, Animal, etc.	43.20
Licenses	
Chicken	110.00
Ice Wagons	61.00
Meat Jobbers	2,225.00
Refuse Trucks	88.00
Milk Store-Del.	3,508.00
Meat Plant	4,200.00
Live Poultry	220.00
Med. Soc. Work	101.00
RX-Bottle Money (Sales)	406.37
Telco Refunds	35.13
Miscellaneous	1,627.00
Fees-birth, death & marriage records, permits & transit	70,245.00
	\$83,549.70

## DOG CONTROL ACCOUNT

A separate "Dog Control Account" is also kept. Dog License receipts maintain the fund which pays all cost except salaries, such as dog trucks, rabies - vaccinations fees and equipment.

Balance Jan 1, 1965	10,30.62
Transfer from Dog Control Acct.	41,440.95
	51,871.57
Disbursements	
State Fees	2,476.75
Shelter Rent	15,004.00
Vaccinations	3,606.00
Stationery-Printing	505.92
Miscellaneous	2,416.81
Balance on hand 12/31/65	26,862.00
Receipts Collected - 1965	
9,800 Dog Licenses	31,850.00
Dogs Redeemed	1,620.00
7 Seeing Eye Dogs	-
2 Pet Shop Licenses	20.00
2 Kennel Licenses	20.00
Total 1965 Receipts	\$33,510.00

## DAIRY INSPECTION ACCOUNT

A separate "Dairy Inspection Account" is also kept for cost of out-of-town inspections. Dealers pay such cost as travel, hotel, meals, etc. They maintain a balance at all times.

Expended 1964	Expended 1965
\$28,485.21	\$30,327.85
Balance on hand Jan 1, 1966.....	\$25,916.06

## GENERAL SERVICES

### ADMINISTRATION

The Administrative Bureau coordinates all the activities of the Health Division, under the direct supervision of the Health Officer. This includes Accounting and Billing, Personnel records and assignments, Building Maintenance, Cleaning and Heating. In addition, the executive staff functions as a "clearing house" for the many daily inquiries that come in by letter, telephone and personal inquiry, as well as editing the annual Health Department report.

### AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

Charles Purcell, Supervisor

The Bureau of Audio-Visual Education operates in diverse ways to acquaint the public, individuals and selected groups with functions of the Division of Health and the services available, and, in turn, the obligations of these individuals and groups to the public. In this latter connection, the bureau conducts a school for training restaurant workers in the proper and sanitary handling of food. Attendance is compelled by City Ordinance. The course of instruction includes lectures by staff doctors and inspectors and is augmented by slides and recordings to further illustrate the material. Since there is such a large turnover of personnel in the food industry, this is a continuing job and about 2000 persons a year apply for training.

The bureau also co-operates with other bureaus for in-service training programs for Health Division personnel, utilizing motion pictures, slides, recordings and other mass communication media.

The Bureau is essentially a service organization and, as such, is responsible for designing all stationery forms, booklets, reports, leaflets, etc. Most of this printed material is obtained from commercial establishments through Central Purchase Division. All specifications are drawn in this office and it handles all budgeting details in this connection. A small amount of simple office duplicating is done within the bureau as a convenience to other bureaus. The bureau also budgets for, orders and distributes all stationery supplies to the Division of Health.

When special mass immunization programs are conducted, such as polio or influenza, this bureau provides a fully equipped sound truck to bring our work to the streets and doorsteps of the people. An appropriate message is pre-recorded and played back on a tape recorder in this mobile unit.

The bureau of Audio-Visual Education is of great value to the Division of Health. The increasing emphasis on health education in modern public health practices makes the work of this bureau most important. The convenience of having the services of a trained crew at the immediate disposal of the Health officer and his Division should be particularly noted.

Great savings are effected by being able to reproduce office forms, leaflets and other printed material within our own organization. Only printing which cannot be done economically in our own bureau, or would be otherwise restricted by policy, is procured by contract with outside firms. In this connection, the bureau has had much experience in writing specifications to reflect the largest economies to the Division. The work done by our bureau is limited to forms which are used within the Division and are not seen by the public. One value of the bureau lies in its accessibility to the rest of the Division of Health. The close collaboration afforded by this arrangement permits users of the bureau's services to express their exact needs on a personal contact basis. In this way, much wasted time and material is avoided and the service is faster and more complete.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Nathan Hershkowitz, Supervisor

This Bureau received the following Certificates as follows:

	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>MARRIAGES</u>
1965	12,112	5,326	4,365
1964	13,537	5,503	4,377

We prepare reference cards for each, micro-film all of them, send the original certificates to the State Department of Vital Statistics in Trenton. All birth and death certificates are also put on I B M sorting cards to assist in preparing studies and reports. Individual birth certificates are prepared and mailed without charge. Photostat copies of out-of-town births and deaths must also be sent to the City of residence.

Burial permits are issued and many old records are re-issued by request. This is often a slow procedure. Prior to micro-filming, such data was copied in pen and ink in old bound books, most of which were rapidly deteriorating, but have now been micro-filmed which will require 5% of the space needed for the books and save hours of time looking up even one old record.

The requests for old records such as births, deaths, or marriages, is in addition to routine work outlined above. During 1965 more than 5,000 such searches were made as compared to more than 4,500 in 1964 and records issued with actual cash receipts of \$70,945.00 as compared with \$67,865 in 1964. The fees for such records are \$2.00 per record and \$1.00 for each burial or removal permit.

Many free records in addition to above are supplied for Veterans, School verification and Official Agencies, and many thousands of corrections in Original Certificates must be made.



TABLE #1

## LIVE BIRTHS IN NEWARK

1964					1965				
BIRTHS	WHITE		NON-WHITE		BIRTHS	WHITE		NON-WHITE	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		Male	Female	Male	Female
NON-RES. 3850**	1863	1734	135	118	NON-RES. 2982**	1385	1252	174	171
RES. 9683***	1994	1810	3040	2839	RES. 9083***	1603	1537	2981	2962
RATES 100.0*	20.6	18.7	31.4	29.3	RATES 100.0*	17.8	16.8	32.7	32.7
13,533	3857	3544	3175	2957	12,065	2988	2789	3155	3133

NOTE \*RATES FIGURED NEWARK RESIDENT BIRTHS IN NEWARK

\* \*\*NON-RESIDENTS BIRTHS IN NEWARK

\* \*\*\*NEWARK RESIDENTS BIRTHS IN NEWARK

TABLE #2

## PLACE OF BIRTHS IN NEWARK

BIRTHS	1964			BIRTHS	1965		
	BIRTHS AT HOSP.	DOCTORS AT HOME	OTHERS		BIRTHS AT HOSP.	DOCTORS AT HOME	OTHERS
NON-RES. 3850**	3849	1	-	NON-RES. 2982**	2980	2	-
RES. 9683***	9518	60	105	RES. 9083***	8962	34	87
13,533	13,367	61	105	12,065	11,942	36	87

NOTE \*\*NON-RESIDENTS BIRTHS IN NEWARK

\* \*\*\*NEWARK RESIDENTS BIRTHS IN NEWARK

TABLE #3

## BIRTHS BY WARDS IN NEWARK AMONG RESIDENTS

## SEX AND COLOR

WARDS	TOTAL BIRTHS	1964		NON-WHITE		TOTAL BIRTHS	1965		NON-WHITE	
		WHITE MALE	FEM.	MALE	FEM.		WHITE MALE	FEM.	MALE	FEM.
N. 7th	1810	751	635	215	209	1661	594	585	214	234
East	1716	523	535	348	310	1547	461	436	302	348
West	1126	328	288	427	383	1319	255	242	425	397
South	2064	222	195	854	793	2065	153	148	916	848
Central	2667	170	157	1196	1144	2491	140	126	1090	1135
TOTALS	9683	1994	1810	3040	2839	9083	1603	1537	2981	2962

TABLE #4

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHSBIRTHS OCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS AND SHOWING PLACE OF BIRTH.

MONTH	TOTAL	1964			TOTAL	1965		
		BORN AT HOSP.	BORN AT HOME	BORN ELSEWHERE		BORN AT HOSP.	BORN AT HOME	BORN ELSEWHERE
January	178	175	3	0	146	145	1	0
February	164	161	3	0	157	152	5	0
March	147	144	3	0	161	159	2	0
April	161	161	0	0	160	156	4	0
May	150	149	1	0	170	168	2	0
June	180	176	4	0	167	164	2	1
July	179	176	3	0	170	170	0	0
August	160	158	1	1	182	176	5	1
September	203	194	9	0	207	198	8	1
October	142	140	2	0	175	169	6	0
November	121	118	3	0	180	180	0	0
December	217	214	3	0	182	177	5	0
TOTALS...	2,002	1,966	35	1	2,057	2,014	40	3

TABLE #5

ILLINOIS BIRTHS IN CHICAGO BY MONTH AND WARD

M. M.	1964						1965					
	TOTAL	N.	E.	W.	S.	C.	Total	N.	E.	W.	S.	C.
January	178	31	21	22	31	65	177	29	18	21	32	77
February	164	31	18	19	30	66	167	31	18	19	51	57
March	177	30	20	21	31	55	161	31	11	21	45	53
April	161	26	16	27	46	46	160	40	25	22	32	50
May	150	31	26	18	32	43	170	30	13	26	48	53
June	180	33	23	20	41	63	167	35	18	16	39	59
July	179	39	17	25	43	55	170	33	16	15	44	62
August	160	35	17	11	40	57	180	28	30	22	46	54
September	203	36	28	17	39	83	207	35	31	21	52	68
October	142	28	21	15	29	49	175	44	19	16	44	52
November	121	27	11	19	29	35	180	33	19	14	52	62
December	217	31	30	20	63	73	182	27	20	18	50	69
TOTALS	2,002	345	272	221	461	599	2,057	390	231	230	535	566
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS ...	20.7	3.6	2.7	2.3	4.8	7.3	20.7	4.3	2.6	2.6	5.9	7.3
RATE PER 1,000 P.P.	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.7	5.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.6

YEAR	BIRTHS	NON-RES.	NEARLY RES.
1964	13,533	3,850	9,683
1965	12,065	2,982	9,083

N. - NORTH WARD

E. - EAST WARD

W. - WEST WARD

S. - SOUTH WARD

C. - CENTRAL WARD

TABLE #6

## STILLBIRTHS

OCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

CAUSE	1964	1965
Prematurity	82	29
Atelectasis	7	8
Congenital Malf.	23	25
Abruptio Placenta	66	45
Anoxia	8	27
Unknown	68	96
TOTALS...	254	230

TABLE #7

## STILLBIRTHS BY RACE AND SEX

IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

1964										1965					
		WHITE		NON-WHITE				WHITE		NON-WHITE					
TOTAL	MALE	FE	MALE	FE	MALE	FE	TOTAL	MALE	FE	MALE	FE	MALE	FE		
NEWARK RES. -	254	134	120	39	38	95	82	230	122	108	33	31	9	7	
NON-RES. -	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRAND TOTAL	310	134	120	39	38	95	82	288	122	108	33	31	9	7	
RATES	2.6*	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8	2.5*	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.9	

NEWARK STILLBIRTHS - NEWARK PARENTS.  
(RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

TABLE #8

## STILLBIRTHS

PLACE OF BIRTH IN NEWARK ALONG NEWARK RESIDENCE

Month	1964				1965			
	Totals	Comp.	Home	Other	Totals	Comp.	Home	Other
January	11	11	0	0	30	28	2	0
February	15	13	2	0	19	17	2	0
March	32	27	5	0	25	24	1	0
April	10	10	0	0	15	13	2	0
May	8	7	1	0	15	13	2	0
June	20	17	0	0	19	17	2	0
July	14	14	0	0	6	5	0	1
August	35	32	3	0	29	29	0	0
September	31	28	3	0	26	17	9	0
October	22	21	1	0	11	11	0	0
November	29	28	1	0	17	17	0	0
December	2	2	0	0	18	18	0	0
TOTALS	254	234	20	0	230	209	20	1

TABLE #9INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGEOCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL DEATHS</u>	<u>UNDER 1 YEAR</u>	<u>UNDER 1 MONTH</u>	<u>UNDER 1 WEEK</u>	<u>UNDER 1 DAY</u>
1964	417	98	30	92	197
1965	386	108	22	76	180

TABLE #10Infant Mortality Rates Under 1 Year Of AgeOccurring In Newark Among Newark residents

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL RATE</u>	<u>RATES Und. 1 Year</u>	<u>RAT<sup>o</sup> Und. 1 Month</u>	<u>Und. 1 Week</u>	<u>Und. 1 Day</u>
1964	43.0	10.1	3.1	9.5	25.4
1965	42.4	11.9	2.4	8.3	13.6

TABLE #11  
INFANT DEATHS (1 YEAR) BY CAUSE & COLOR  
AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

DISEASE	CODE #	1901	1902
Septicemia	768	5	2
Hepatitis	773	2	0
Peritonitis	768	1	2
Epidemic Meningitis	057	2	0
Cong. Heart Disease	751	17	7
Simple Meningitis	340	7	9
Apoplexy - Brain Soft	760.5	2	0
Bronchitis	501	1	1
Pneumonia, Other	763.5	22	17
Pneumonia, Broncho	763.	26	19
Diarrhoea (Under 5 Years)	571	15	25
Hernia & Int. Obstruction	560.5	1	1
Cong. Debility & Malf.	790.1	296	270
Accident	N933	24	28
Homicide	E982	1	0
Ill-Defined	795	4	5
All Other	780	2	0
TOTALS		428	386

TABLE #12

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND CODE NUMBER

## OCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

DISEASE	INTERNATIONAL CODE NO.	1964	1965
Influenza	480	0	0
Epidemic Meningitis	057	4	3
Other Epidemic and Inf. Dis.	082	2	3
Tuberculosis (Lung)	002	41	39
Tuberculosis Meningitis	010	1	1
Tuberculosis Other Forms	011-019	6	2
Pneumonia, Other	492 & 493	81	79
Pneumonia, Broncho	491 & 763	135	145
Diarrhoea (Under 5 Years)	571	17	26
TOTALS...		290	258



TABLE # 13  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DEATHS  
CAUSE OF DEATHS AND RATES  
OCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

DISEASE	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>	
	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
Influenza	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Meningitis	4	1.0	3	0.7
Other Epidemic Diseases	2	0.5	3	0.7
Tuberculosis of Lungs	41	10.0	39	9.5
Tuberculosis Meningitis	1	0.2	1	0.2
Tuberculosis Other Forms	6	1.4	2	0.5
Pneumonia, Other	84	20.4	79	19.4
Pneumonia, Broncho	135	32.9	145	35.4
Diarrhoea, Under 5 Yrs.	17	4.1	26	6.3
TOTALS...	290	70.5	298	72.7



TABLE #16

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1964-1965, IN ALABAMA, BY RESIDENT AND STATUS

CAUSE	1964		1965	
	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
Diabetes	32	5.3	28	5.0
Leukemia	20	3.9	17	3.2
Septicemia	3	0.3	22	5.4
Pulm. Emb. & Inf.	37	9.0	30	7.3
Hepatitis	31	7.6	13	10.6
Peritonitis	7	1.7	15	3.7
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0	0
Eni. Meningitis	1	1.7	2	0.7
Other Epi. Dis.	2	0.5	3	0.7
Tuberculosis of Lungs	41	10.0	42	10.2
Tuberculosis Meningitis	1	0.2	0	0
Other Tuberculosis	6	1.5	0	0
Cancer	515	102.9	50	10.6
Simple Meningitis	9	2.2	18	4.3
Anoxia	2	0.5	2	0.5
Ischemic heart	2	0.5	2	0.5
Myocardial infarction	2	0.5	2	0.5
Pneumonia, bacterial	13	3.0	13	3.0
Pneumonia, viral	13	3.0	13	3.0
Stroke	13	3.0	13	3.0
Other	13	3.0	13	3.0
Appendicitis	3	0.7	1	0.2
Hernia Int. Obst.	22	5.4	26	6.1
Cirrhosis of Liver	46	11.2	54	13.2
Bright's Disease	71	17.3	79	19.3
Diseases of Women	2	0.5	3	0.7
Puerperal Septicemia	1	0.2	1	0.2
Other Puerperal	4	1.0	8	2.0
Congenital Debility	297	72.5	270	65.9
Old Age	2	0.5	3	0.7
Alcoholism	12	2.9	12	2.9
Drugs	1	0.2	1	0.2
Suicide	22	5.4	37	7.8
Infantile	21	5.1	21	5.1
All Others	123	30.0	85	20.7
TOTALS	4,040	9.9	3,971	9.7

TABLE #17

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP

CAUSE OF DEATH	1964														1965													
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	U. S. NO.	1 YEAR	1 MO. 2	2 MO. 5	5 TO 9	10 TO 14	15 TO 24	25 TO 44	45 TO 64	65 AND OVER	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	U. S. NO.	1 YEAR	1 MO. 2	2 MO. 5	5 TO 9	10 TO 14	15 TO 24	25 TO 44	45 TO 64	65 AND OVER		
Auto and Motor	38	30	8	-	-	-	6	6	1	3	9	10	4	11	31	10	-	-	-	4	5	11	1	8				
Accidental Falls	63	37	26	-	-	1	1	2	5	1	2	4	38	21	11	10	-	-	-	1	2	1	10	5				
Fire, Conflagration	12	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	-	1	27	16	11	-	-	2	1	2	6	6	2	3			
Other Burns	5	3	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	3	5	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2			
Asphyxia & Suffocation	23	10	14	6	21	1	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	26	13	13	26	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-			
Carbon Monoxide	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-			
Drowning	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Illuminating Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Railroad and Bus	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous	11	7	4	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	4	2	1	17	10	7	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	2	2			
TOTALS	161	106	59	6	22	4	4	36	13	11	27	27	40	201	122	79	6	24	3	2	13	1	1	2	22			

TABLE #18

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH & RATES PER 100,000 POPULATIONDEATHS IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

CAUSE	DEATHS	1964		1965	
		DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
Organic Heart	1679	1679	398.0	1629	397.3
Cancer	516	516	125.9	525	128.0
Apoplexy	382	382	93.2	340	82.9
Concepnital	237	237	57.5	270	65.9
Pneumonia & Respiratory Dis.	313	313	76.4	299	73.0
Nephritis & Bright's Dis.	71	71	17.3	79	19.3
Tuberculosis, All	48	48	11.7	42	10.2

TABLE 19

OFFICIAL PERMITS ISSUED

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>NUMBER</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>NUMBER</u>
January	265	293
February	274	268
March	282	271
April	266	235
May	252	269
June	223	267
July	185	263
August	209	235
September	206	239
October	211	229
November	235	242
December	<u>238</u>	<u>270</u>
TOTALS	2,868	3,087

BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES REQUESTED

	<u>1965</u>		<u>1964</u>		<u>1964</u>		<u>1964</u>	
	<u>CALLS PER MONTH</u>	<u>PER DAY</u>	<u>CALLS PER MONTH</u>	<u>PER DAY</u>	<u>CALLS PER MONTH</u>	<u>PER DAY</u>	<u>RECEIVED BY MAIL</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>
January	531	1,033	227	615	527	1,249	263	651
February	465	1,070	273	572	557	998	259	539
March	767	1,164	404	609	592	1,217	329	538
April	704	1,065	323	553	700	1,030	327	563
May	780	1,045	358	461	763	1,056	273	438
June	796	965	391	608	716	1,079	302	480
July	798	724	362	612	706	1,023	274	523
August	907	846	382	449	764	857	305	498
September	1,103	908	334	564	940	967	260	464
October	644	903	324	529	476	708	235	395
November	518	996	307	517	435	1,011	221	522
TOTALS	8,634	11,615	3,994	6,663	7,651	12,273	3,247	6,116

AVERAGE PER DAY  
(MAIL RECEIVED AND SENT OUT)

1965 - 43

1964 - 38

TABLE 21

## LEGAL RECORDS ON MICRO-FIL

	BIRTHS	DEATHS	1965	CORRECTIONS	OTHERS	1964		
			MARRIAGES			DEATHS	MARRIAGES	CORRECTIONS
January	1,066	530	272	129	1,162	497	269	147
February	958	511	270	86	1,071	445	347	124
March	1,099	458	268	145	1,134	512	307	134
April	943	464	289	178	1,036	374	363	142
May	1,030	465	454	222	1,080	451	397	189
June	978	394	466	95	1,154	471	495	205
July	1,038	375	456	100	1,163	461	343	128
August	1,051	394	415	154	1,268	459	445	183
September	1,053	399	358	131	1,231	373	383	151
October	1,030	437	412	118	1,113	474	355	116
November	926	450	359	88	1,049	448	346	140
December	1,010	449	346	73	1,076	528	327	97
TOTALS	12,112	5,326	4,365	1,519	13,537	5,603	4,377	1,756

TABLE 22

## FREE CERTIFICATES ISSUED

	BIRTHS	DEATHS
1965	12,697	304
1964	13,886	612



SANITARY INSPECTION

Edward A. Smith - Chief Inspector

The Sanitary Bureau maintains a staff of sixteen inspectors, all motorized to investigate complaints of a sanitary nature and to insure sanitary conditions by enforcement of the Sanitary and Housing Codes.

This group also regulates rodent and vermin extermination and supervises fumigation with dangerous gases in homes, stores, factories and ships.

The following are typical insanitary conditions abated by the Inspectors.

<u>Sanitation</u>	<u>1965 - 64</u>		<u>1965 - 64</u>	
Hearings Held (No. of cases)	201	315	Nuisances Confirmed	13,368 15,210
Cases Prosecuted	425	513	Notices Served	13,083 15,137
Convictions	321	232	Abatements	11,702 14,429
Total Inspections	56,140	50,662	Complaints Unjustified.	927 950
Complaints Investigated	11,691	10,542		

The nuisances confirmed included hundreds of different conditions. The largest in number were the following:

	<u>1965 - 64</u>		<u>1965 - 64</u>	
Heat (Insufficient or defective equipment,	732	944	Dog-Cat Conditions	4,114 4,025
Insanitary Housekeeping	228	283	Defective walls & Ceilings	1,973 1,137
Overcrowding (Insuf. Airspace,	110	169	Rodent & Vermin Infes.	1,013 1,351
Accumulations (Garbage, etc.)	2,503	2,692	Cellar Sleeping	15 14
Garbage Cans (Insuf. Improper)	587	738	Weeds	122 160
Sewage Accumulation, etc.	95	115		

LICENSES & PERMITS

After inspection and approval, the following permits were granted:

	<u>1965 - 64</u>		<u>1965 - 64</u>	
Ice Trucks & Depots	22	21	Animal Permits	2 2
Keeping Fowl	44	52	Refuse Trucks	43 41

FUMIGATION CONTROL

Extermination and other procedures by use of dangerous gas is limited to licensed fumigators who must pass a written examination. Every fumigation is then supervised by an inspector. Work also includes rodent and vermin investigation.

	<u>1965 - 64</u>		<u>1965 - 64</u>	
Rummage Sale Fumigations	37	67	Structure Demolitions	60 58
Factory & Brewery Fumig.	6	10	City & Private Dump. Insp.	28 20
Freight Car Fumigations	2	4		

RABIES CONTROL

This group of inspectors investigates all animal bites (which must be reported), and quarantine the biting animals for ten days. If animal is well at expiration of quarantine it is released as it did not have rabies in the infectious stage at the time of biting. The person bitten will not have to undergo the Pasteur Treatment which is provided free to all persons bitten by Newark animals.

SANITARY INSPECTION

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Bites Investigated	2,481	2,285
DOGS	2,377	2,178
CATS	38	33
OTHER ANIMALS	66	74

The following persons were given Anti-Rabies Treatment during 1965 by their physicians after handling dead bats, these persons had open cuts on their hands.

Marie DiStefano  
723 Winchester Ave.,  
Union, N. J.

Herman Williams  
367 So. 7th St.  
Newark, N. J.

William Katzgran  
109 Hillside Ave.  
Newark, N. J.

A Mr. Ronald Poppoletta of 336 Elmwood Ter., Linden, N. J., was given the treatment because of a bite he received from a stray dog in this City.

WEED CONTROL (Hay Fever & Poison Ivy)

In addition to serving written notices on owners of properties where weeds are rampant, one of our maintenance workers operates a track with spraying facilities. Many of the worst spots are publicly owned or of doubtful ownership. He sprayed (319) such places this year and (427) in 1964. This project was carried out during the ragweed pollination period as that is the principal offender in causing HAYFEVER. Such jobs vary from small lots to such places as a strip 25' x 2200, another 10' x 3000, and one 25' x 6000. The material used included chemicals destroying both ragweed and poison ivy.

Numerous complaints were received during the year from the Bureau of Child Hygiene relative to peeling paint in homes occupied by children under the age of four years. Inspections were made of each case and samples of paint taken then submitted to our laboratory for analysis. Written notices were served upon the owners of the properties to scrape the walls, ceilings and wood-work and to repaint with paint containing less than one percent of lead or paper.

ANNUAL REPORT - 1965

## RABIES INVESTIGATIONS

<u>Report of Investigations of Suspected Biting Dogs</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
No. of Persons Bitten by Dogs .....	2178	2377
No. of Persons Bitten by Cats .....	33	38
No. of Persons Bitten by Horses or Other Animals .....	74	66
Total No. of Persons Bitten and Cases Investigated .....	2285	2481
No. of Dogs and Cats (Bitten) .....	0	0
No. of Dogs and Cats Exposed to Infection .....	(	0
No. of Dogs and Cats sent to Humane Society (Observation) ...	120	139
No. of Dogs and Cats sent to Humane Society (Deranged) .....	52	42
No. of Persons Given Pasteur Treatment .....	3	4

Re-Inspections, Final Inspections & Examinations

No. of Original Inspections .....	2285	2481
No. of Re-Inspections .....	0	0
No. of Final Inspections .....	2004	2306
TOTAL NO. OF INSPECTIONS .....	2285	2481
Dog Brains Examined from Newark		
Negative .....	17	31
Positive .....	0	0
Other Animal Brains Examined from Newark		
Negative .....	12	18
Positive .....	7	0
Dogs Brains Examined Out-Of-Town		
Negative .....	0	0
Positive .....	0	0
Other Animal Brains Examined Out-Of-Town		
Negative .....	0	0
Positive .....	0	0
Total	25	49
Hours in Court .....	33	20

## DOG CONTROL

Lawrence Rogers, Supervisor

Prior to 1954, the picking up of stray dogs (all dogs in public must be on a leash) was carried out by the Humane Society. In 1954, this arrangement was changed and greatly improved. The Health Division secured two dog ambulances of its own, operated by four Dog Wardens (Dog Catchers). The Humane Society is paid approximately \$11,000 per year to supply housing and feeding for all animals picked up by us or brought by owners to be disposed of, etc.

The Shelter Contract, as well as the cost of trucks, equipment, and all expenses other than salaries are more than covered by the Dog License Fees (See Financial Report Page).

Dog Licenses Issued \$3.25 each .....	9800
"Seeing Eye" Dog Licenses (Free) .....	7
Pet Shop Licenses - \$10. each .....	2
Kennel Licenses - \$10.00 each .....	2
Dogs Redeemed by Owners .....	324

The City pays the State 25¢ out of each license fee and the State provides free rabies vaccine. The City offers free rabies vaccination for each licensed dog, and pays the veterinarians a special low fee of \$1.00 for each vaccination. Only by popularizing the annual vaccination of dogs, can we feel confident that our present freedom from rabies will continue. It is now 16 years since rabies occurred here, but in 1946 we had 34 rabid dogs, and 21 persons underwent Pasteur Treatment. The compulsory leashing of dogs (all year) was started at that time. Under the free vaccination arrangement, 3685 Newark dogs were vaccinated this year.

The ambulances during the year picked up 2175 unleashed dogs and also picked up 1441 stray cats. Owners of dogs picked up may redeem them from the Shelter upon payment of a small fee to the City. The City Sanitation Department trucks pick up dead animals at the Shelter or on the street. Dogs are destroyed if not redeemed in a reasonable time. Those trucks picked up 1676 dead cats and 1519 dead dogs, and 77 other animals.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

1965

Cash Receipts 9800 paid dog licenses .....	\$31,850.00
7 Seeing Eye Dogs .....	00.00
Dogs Redeemed .....	1,620.00
2 Pet Shop Licenses .....	20.00
2 Kennel Licenses .....	20.00
TOTAL	\$33,510.00

Money Sent to State	\$ 2,450.00
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Cash on Hand	\$31,060.00
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No. of Animals picked up on Streets by Sanitation Department

<u>Dead Cats</u>	<u>Dead Dogs</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1676	1519	3195

No. of Animals picked up by Dog Control

<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Cats</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
2175	1441	3616

No. of Dogs Redeemed	324
No. of Licenses issued up to 12/31/65	9807
No. of Seeing Eye Dogs	7
No. of Kennel Licenses	2
No. of Pet Shop Licenses	2
No. of Dogs Vaccinated	3685
No. of Complaints answered on live animals	2795
No. of Calls on Dead Animals	1340

David E. Morgan, Supervising Chief Inspector  
Michael J. Carson, Chief Inspector

### FOOD & DRUG INSPECTION

The Food and Drug Bureau inspects and supervises all places where food, drugs, and cosmetics are prepared, handled, stored, transported, or sold. It is the responsibility of this Bureau to ascertain that all such activities in all phases of their handling comply with all Federal, State laws and regulations, and all local ordinances.

There are fifteen (15) inspectors assigned to districts covering the Food and Drug Control Program. Their duties are to inspect all food, drug, and cosmetic operations. These establishments are inspected regularly, and a continuous sampling of various types of foods and drugs for laboratory analysis is carried on to determine compliance with all the regulations and to determine any evidence of adulteration or misbranding. Any such food, drug, or cosmetic is condemned and destroyed. Any products which are found to be repeatedly branded.

During the past year, various foods and drugs were found unfit and destroyed. The district inspectors have been successful in removing from various types of establishments this type of food. The Bureau is continuing to determine the efficiency of the various establishments and to ensure that they are in compliance with the regulations.

A large part of our Food and Drug Program includes the inspectional work covering the handling of food, drugs, and cosmetics. The Food and Drug Program involves the periodic inspection of all sources of supply, including in-state, out-of-state, and out-of-country supplies.

During the past year, we have continued our exchange program covering our files jointly with the New Jersey State Department of Health; the Bureau, the Jersey State Department of Health, and the Bureau of Health, and Jersey State Department of Health. This exchange is advantageous in that it eliminates duplication of inspection, is time-saving and economical.

Our Milk Control Program includes the daily taking of dairy product

It is our intent to continue this Program during the coming year.

In carrying out our Milk Control Program, we work in close cooperation with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, the New Jersey State Department of Health, and many other local health departments in this area.

During the coming year, we intend to continue our complete Food and

Pasteurizing Plants	260	11	271	0
Receiving Plants	7,917	489	8,406	104
Ice Cream Plants, Counter				
Freezers, Mobile Units	21	0	21	0
Depots, Other	3	0	3	0
TOTALS	8,385	504	8,889	104
TOTALS		3,304	3,129	6,433

#### CITY INSPECTIONS

Complaints Investigated	406
Notices Served	1,306
Notices Abated	1,130
Embargo Notices	73
Suspected Food Poisonings	11
Utensil Swab Samples	1,197
Phys. Samples Taken	543

#### MILK LICENSES

Issue (fees, etc.)	\$3,508
Total Receipts	

## VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTION

JOHN J. DEVINE, V.M.D.  
Chief Veterinarian

JOSEPH E. HEARL  
Supv. Chief Meat Inspector

This Bureau is responsible for the inspection of meat and meat products, poultry and fish, as to wholesomeness and fitness for food. We inspect abattoirs, meat processing and poultry slaughterhouses, and wholesale and retail plant outlets and stores. We also inspect the commissaries of restaurants, lunch rooms, meat and fish trucks and loading platforms for poultry, and meat freight cars. We inspect all deliveries of meat, fish and poultry at all City institutions. This Bureau also conducts the lectures given at the foodhandler school, a series one (1, hour daily, four (4) days per week, mornings 10:00 to 11:00 a.m.) afternoons (3:00 to 4:00 p.m.) to all food service workers making application for a foodhandler's certificate. This work is carried out by a staff of trained meat inspectors and veterinarians with State licenses.

The City of Newark, N. J. Meat Inspection Service is identified with some eighty-four (84) meat processing establishments licensed by this Bureau.

Following are work statistics for the years 1964 and 1965.



Inspections & Reinspections (16,689)

Abattoirs .....	81
Wholesale Meat & Dressed Poultry ....	1,647
Loading Platforms .....	81
Commissaries .....	89
Refrigeration Plants .....	50
Wholesale Live Poultry .....	1,181
Truckloads of Poultry .....	941
Wholesale Fish .....	885
Provision Mfg. Plants .....	1,761
Retail Establishments .....	9,831
City Institutions & Ice Boxes .....	<u>142</u>
TOTAL	16,689

Condemnations 111,063 lbs. of poultry, meat and fish products.

Approved over 232,272 lbs. of meat, poultry and seafood in our City Institution inspections.

Samples for analysis .....	125
Complaints investigated .....	52
Notices served .....	208
Abatements .....	178
Court Cases (Fines ---) .....	---

License Fees (\$6,315.00)

Poultry Slaughterhouse .....	\$ 170.00
Meat Jobbers .....	1,625.00
Meat Plants .....	4,500.00
Live Poultry .....	<u>20.00</u>
TOTAL	\$6,315.00

Inspections & Reinspections (14,872)

Abattoirs .....	43
Wholesale Meat & Dressed Poultry ....	1,947
Loading Platforms .....	98
Commissaries .....	2
Refrigeration Plants .....	78
Wholesale Live Poultry .....	912
Truckloads of Poultry .....	672
Wholesale Fish .....	634
Provision Mfg. Plants .....	1,556
Retail Establishments .....	8,830
City Institutions & Ice Boxes .....	<u>100</u>
TOTAL	14,872

Condemnations 82,070 lbs. of poultry, meat and fish products.

Approved over 208,230 lbs. of meat, poultry and seafood in our City Institutions inspections.

Samples for analysis .....	220
Complaints investigated .....	63
Notices served .....	161
Abatements .....	111
Court Cases (Fines \$150.00) .....	5

License Fees (\$6,600.00)

Poultry Slaughterhouse .....	\$ 210.00
Meat Jobbers .....	2,180.00
Meat Plants .....	4,200.00
Live Poultry .....	<u>10.00</u>
TOTAL	\$6,600.00

40

VETERINARY BUREAU

ABATTOIR INSPECTIONS

Inspections and reinspections 43

Out of town inspections 21

WHOLESALE MEATS AND DRESSED POULTRY INSPECTIONS

1. Inspections and reinspections 1,947

Wholesale Meat Dealers 1,847

Loading Platform Inspections 98

Commissary Inspections 2

Condemnations 11,487 lbs.

FOOD CONTROL WORK AT CITY INSTITUTIONS

1. Items Passed

Beef 79,712

Pork 23,715

Lamb 29,013

Veal 10,635

Provisions 18,565

Fish -

Clams -

Oysters -

Shrimp -

Poultry 46,590

Scallops -

2. Inspections 100

Institutional inspections 50

Ice Box inspections 50

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Special Detail 579

Notices Served 161

Notices Abated 111

Complaints Investigated 63

Samples Taken for Analysis 220

Hearings -

Condemnations 112

Court Cases 5

Fines \$150.00

Permits -

WHOLESALE LIVE POULTRY INSPECTIONS

1. Inspections and reinspections 912  
 wtol. Live Poultry Inspections and Reinspections 5,463,054 lbs.  
 Truckloads of live poultry inspected 672

2. Condemnations 62,813 lbs.

PROVISION MANUFACTURING PLANTS

1. Inspections and reinspections 1,556  
 Bologna Kitchens inspections and reinspections 731  
 Frozen Food Etab. inspections and reinspections 96  
 Provision Jobbers inspections and reinspections 660  
 Glam House inspections and reinspections 22  
 Casing Etab. inspections and reinspections 21  
 Pork Head Packing inspections and reinspections 26  
 Provisions inspected and stamped 452,306 lbs.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS

- Butch. Par etc. inspected and reinspections 2,736  
 Butcher Shops inspections and reinspections 5,435  
 Horse Meat Shops inspections and reinspections -  
 Poultry Stores inspections and reinspections 547  
 Frozen Fish etab. inspections and reinspections 30  
 Fish Stores inspections and reinspections 634  
 Pet Shops inspections and reinspections 82  
 Refrigeration plants inspections and reinspections 78

Misc. Condemnations in retail stores

7,769 lbs.

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

Joseph W. Gardan, M.D., Physician-in-Charge  
William S. Jennings, Sup'v. Chief Inspector  
Alfred Giordano, Ass't. Chief Inspector

Reflection at this time is always good for the soul because it shows what has been accomplished and what still remains to be done. The number of infectious diseases has increased (probably due to the increasing population and the increasing travel) and the disappearance of many of the old diseases has been replaced by new ones. There is still much to be done in the future to give us the healthy, clean city that we are entitled to expect. Properly planned and executed individual measures are to be taken and what is being done to each of them.

Smallpox - one of the most serious of the infectious diseases has been almost entirely eliminated in the city since 1911, although there have been several cases in 1948. Due to rapid air transportation a traveler is exposed to smallpox in one of the far corners of the world where it still has disproportionate proportions, and he is in our city in a short time, bringing the disease with him and thus starting a serious outbreak. Having seen what has happened in the past we are now taking steps to prevent it. In the first place the Federal Government insists on vaccination of all persons entering the country from foreign countries and on all those entering the country from foreign countries. Our local health department cooperates with the Federal Government and all persons who have been exposed are kept under observation and are vaccinated for a period of 14 days after exposure. However, the vaccination program is direct under way with the intention of vaccinating all persons before entrance and through the city. The city is also taking steps to see that our citizens be vaccinated at least every five years in order to maintain a high standard of immunity. The fact that we have no work is known to the absence of cases since 1911 we are justly proud of the record.

Diphtheria - Our program - the first in New Jersey - started in 1911, and in 1922 continues actively and intensively. The program has been successful with 10 deaths and has been followed by a series of outbreaks. The first case in New Jersey was reported in 1948 and only one local non-resident case in 1950. It is a far cry from the 1911 outbreak when we never left the office without a case for the day. The requirements of certified immunization during pre-school and school has surely paid tremendous dividends. Over the years the improvement in the preventive solutions has been given is better results and with far less discomfort for children. This year still anticipates preventive immunization thru its clinics and Baby-Keep-well stations and for cooperation to private physicians for their use. Our department starts with a letter of congratulation, that of the immunization, which is sent to the mother of every child born in the City of Newark, about the fourth month of life. Follow-up is conducted and the child is entered in the immunization record book of the Bureau on or before the 15th day of the month. The immunization is followed with this Bureau and proper certificate issued.

WHOOPING COUGH - The development of a suitable vaccine for the prevention of this disease was the next step formed and within a short period of time it was proven possible to combine this material with diphtheria immunization. Naturally, this was helpful in that it cut the number of doses from 6 to 3 and was, therefore, less distasteful to our children. This disease has been virtually wiped out, with but 22 cases being reported in 1965.

TETANUS - Again this anti-serum, finally was combined with diphtheria and whooping cough so that our children are immunized against this disease at the same time as diphtheria and whooping cough.

POLIO (INFANTILE PARALYSIS) - This city carried on an intensive program with the Salk (hypocentric) vaccine from its early days of its use, throughout all its agencies and school systems. The private physicians co-operated to the fullest degree. As a result, the last cases occurring in the city were in 1960 (5). In 1963, the change over to oral Sabin vaccine occurred, and in conjunction with the Essex County Medical Society we took an active part in the drive. This resulted in the protection of the major portion of our population. We are continuing active work thru our clinics, baby-keep-well stations and in co-operation with the school system where it is mandatory for a child to be immunized before admission to school, either as a kindergartener or an advanced student entering our city for the first time. NO let up in our program is contemplated.

INFLUENZA - For many years past, active immunization of essential employees in the city government (Police, Firemen, hospital employees etc.) as recommended by the Surgeon General have been given protection early each fall. Many of our older citizens, who are particularly prone to develop the disease, are also protected. Any group may be included in this program by requesting such service. It is well to note that but three (3) cases have been reported in 1965 for the entire city.

HEPATITIS - Both infectious and serum hepatitis have continued to be a problem altho a definite drop in the incidence of both types has occurred this year. In-as-much as no active control measures are available beyond the isolation of the infected individual for the usual period and tight control of infected food handlers, our hands are tied. As better understanding of virus diseases occurs, we can hope for better control methods. It is well noted that addicts and transfusions play their part in the serum hepatitis.

SALMONELLA SHIGELLA (COLIC & COLICARY DYSENTERY) - All of these diseases have occurred and are apparently on the increase. Many of them are transmitted thru infected food and this department has been actively alert to check the food stuffs involved. One of the main offenders has been broken eggs or frozen eggs as used by bakers etc. Salmonella and shigella infections in this city are merely part of a nationwide outbreak and is not a purely local incident. Newark has been fortunate in that the outbreak of cases has not been greater.

INFANTILE DIARRHEA has occurred thru-out the city involving newborn and early infancy and have been found to be due to Escherichia Coli of the pathogenic type. Outbreaks in various hospitals have been controlled by wholehearted co-operation of hospital authorities with the health department officials. It is essential to hospitalize these cases because active treatment is necessary to save their lives.

CHANGE IN REPORTABLE DISEASES - Several years ago, the state health code discontinued the need to report 12 cases of measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough. These cases are kept under the school system which is responsible for them. As of January 1, 1960, new regulations from the State Health Department, no longer require the reporting of measles, scarlet fever, erysipelas, streptococcus, influenza, pertussis, and whooping cough. These cases will be reported only if they are reported in co-operation with both school system and health department. The health department elaborated a program for the vaccination of school children. The Schwartz strain of vaccine is given to all school children under 12 years of age who have not had measles. This will prevent the disease and we will institute permanent immunity for them. Control of this program has been arranged.

TABLES - In reviewing the statistical data of the year, the control of these diseases (1617 to 1455), infectious mononucleosis (118 to 179), streptococcus throat (95 to 133), diphtheria (1 to 1), and significant increase, whereas shigella (1 to 1), pertussis (39 to 81), tuberculosis (1 to 2), typhus (2 to 5), lead poisoning (20 to 77), show real increases. The central and central wards have had the bulk of all cases.

PREVENTION - Instead of decreased activity, more effort is needed for reporting diseases, we have plate stepped up activity in the various programs and projects for the protection of our citizens. For example, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio will continue to be reported and the Measles-Influenza programs increased to greater activity. The follow-up of all programs will give us better protection thru-out the city.

#### HEPATITIS CASES REPORTED TO NEWARK DIVISION - HEALTH DEPT.

##### AGE GROUP

0 to 4: 1 cases	35 to 44: 17 cases	Males: 86	
5 -- 9: 2 "	45 -- 54: 10 "	Females: 32	
10 -- 14: 4 "	55 -- 64: 5 "		
15 -- 19: 30 "	65 -- 74: 3 "	Newark Cases:	89
20 -- 24: 27 "	75 -- 84: 1 "	Treated In Hospitals	109
25 -- 34: 18 "		Treated At Home	9
		Non-Residents treated in Newark Hospitals	29

#### COMPARISON OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. DATA

YEAR	PRIVATE DOCTORS	HEALTH CLINICS	TOTAL	YEAR	HEALTH CLINICS	PRIVATE DOCTORS	TOTAL
1957	2022	3644	5666	1957	4251	1552	5804
1958	1670	4756	6426	1958	5053	1422	6475
1959	1418	4694	6112	1959	4522	1886	6408
1960	1179	6928	8107	1960	6036	1044	7080
1961	791	6604	7395	1961	4893	678	5571
1962	834	9698	10532	1962	5840	753	6593
1963	930	14226	15156	1963	5612	716	6328
1964	579	12702	13281	1964	5533	388	5921
1965	273	14527	14800	1965	3592	159	3751

# MORBIDITY REPORT 1955 - 1965

DISEASES	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	NORM
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	89	216	119	349	345	195	249	226	286	193	95	226
Typh. Fever	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Para. Typhoid	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tuberculosis	490	1	390	432	387	345	372	332	341	299	355	367
Lobar Pneum.	102	145	123	152	151	220	202	216	256	293	343	202
Broncho Pneum.	174	5	77	277	287	525	529	400	307	308	553	529
Epidemic Mening.	12	8	14	14	7	13	10	10	10	7	10	10
Infantile Par.	62	9	7	54	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Whooping Cough	167	84	110	25	75	22	40	20	23	17	22	28
Measles	6833	1,774	6,468	2188	5332	2583	4305	2556	3547	2495	1620	2503
Erysipelas	5	3	6	11	4	4	4	7	5	5	0	3
Vinc. Angina	76	65	24	7	7	11	13	10	12	106	74	13
Oph. Neonat.	9	10	2	4	3	5	9	4	8	7	10	5
Puerp. Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Amebic Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	0
Tetanus	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Influenza	20	15	226	34	24	27	23	26	25	2	3	24
Malaria										2	0	0
Virus Pneum.	29	34	47	114	69	106	71	48	66	34	55	55
Strept. Throat	1	3	4	10	9	8	18	11	11	5	24	8
Epilepsy	54	78	57	71	65	52	48	117	223	164	83	71
Ini. Keratitis	22	52	29	21	29	39	243	267	103	194	118	52
Salmonella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	25	0
Undulant Fever	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	0	2	3	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2

## CULTURE COLLECTIONS REPORT

	Alc. Pos.	Culture Pos.	Gram Stains	Specimens	Referred	Total
Collections	0	72	11	14	57	164
Referred	76	108	4	9	174	262
Stations Vis.						5190

## ADDITIONAL BUREAU ACTIVITIES - 1965

Inspectors' Home Visits - Quarantine & Isolation	2017
Sho Discharges	64
Wrong Addresses	34
Sp. assign. & Complaints Investigated	284
Reinspections	340
Supplies Delivered (Dr. Cards, Polio Vac., etc.)	576
Water samples (From swimming pools, etc. Jan. - Dec.)	279
<b>TOTAL VISITS</b>	<b>3,594</b>

## LEAD POISON PROGRAM

Baby Clinics Visited	432
Specimens Picked Up	1839
Supplies Delivered	3863
<b>TOTAL VISITS</b>	<b>6,134</b>

## VENEREAL DISEASE

Edmond Edelson, M.D., Physician-in-Charge

After a partial rise in 1964 from the steadily declining number of infectious syphilitic patients, there was a return in 1965 to the increasing yearly rate of the number of new syphilitic patients. This 1965 upsurge occurred not only in Newark, so that we cannot attribute the decrease in that year to any temporary lack of enthusiasm in investigation, or to any other fact except to the lack of infectious syphilis' now customary early rise in 1964. However, the increase this year with the total numbers of patients last year actually reached a total in 1965 that would indicate a full compensation for the failure of 1964 to show a rise rather than a decrease in the number of syphilitic rel. patients. Thus, 181 shown in our Clinic 188 new syphilitic patients as compared to 221 in 1964, and 751 in 1964. As we study the statistics for the category of infectious syphilis (primary and secondary), we find that in 1964 there were 27 such infectious syphilitics reported from our Clinic. In 1965, the number diminished to 187, but in 1966 we had 262 infectious syphilitics. The total number reported from Essex County for the calendar year 1965 is 376 primary and secondary syphilitics.)

Our investigative studies show that the investigative activities were higher in 1964 than in 1963, and were higher in 1965 than in either 1963 or 1964. The evidence is, therefore, clear that there was no relaxation of investigative activity during 1964. Thus, in concert with other communities which had previously shown yearly marked increases in infectious syphilis, we can attribute the diminution of the number of new syphilitics with infectious and non-infectious rel. 1964, to the fact that there actually was a somewhat leaner year, but that the trend is again upward.

Of the noted sexual contacts of known infected patients, 100% of the found and examined 1376 such contacts is compared to 1359 in 1963 and 1,126 in 1964.

We are therefore, faced once again with a rampaging return of the progressively increasing rate of infectious syphilis. We are likewise still faced with one problem of being able to locate patients who come into our Clinic for such care as may be indicated without the need to inform their parents for the purpose of obtaining such treatment, and/or consent. If we were able to treat teenagers without such consent, it is almost certain that the incidence of these venereal diseases would be considerably increased, possibly for a short time, and then there is a good possibility that we might have a continued decrease in venereal diseases because a large percentage of our patients are young adults and older teenagers. These or these categories who do not come to the Clinic do not always either appear outside care and, therefore, remain a constant reservoir of venereal diseases. The apparent lethargy which permits the last two undisciplined as to its intent to include all patients of all ages, seriously hampers our investigative activities and epidemiological and therapeutic efforts in this particular category.

The Skin Clinic showed a slight decrease in the total number of new patients and a somewhat greater decrease in the overall number of treatments. This latter decrease in the number of clinic visits necessary is due partly, at least, to improved therapy available in 1965 for some of the conditions which required more prolonged therapy in 1964, and earlier.



## CLINIC REPORT

<u>SYPHILIS</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total new patients	608	795	821	751	1185
Total Patient Visits	7403	8585	8561	9975	13807
Treatments given	2709	3912	4006	3125	6103
New Cases reported from Newark	865	1572	1589	1415	1667
Patients dismissed, arrested or cured	496	446	410	249	140
Patients put on rest	155	135	127	96	104

<u>GONORRHEA</u>					
New patients - Male	1074	1121	1206	1413	1464
New Patients - Female	448	412	507	455	586
Total new patients	1522	1533	1713	1868	2050
Patients treated - Male	1327	1775	2115	2114	2151
Patients treated - Female	615	588	652	652	856
Total G.C. patients treated	1942	2363	2767	2766	3007
Total Visits G.C.	5444	5070	3549	3734	4221

SEXUAL CONTACTS OF PATIENTS  
(Syphilis & Gonorrhea)

Named	2561	1877	1983	2047	2143
Found and examined	1434	1152	1339	1322	1376
Found infectious	541	521	329	512	405
Primary	94	76	80	67	83
Secondary	87	134	129	120	179
Early Latent	146	191	229	206	175
Totals of Early Syphilis	327	401	438	393	437

SKIN CLINIC

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
New Cases	2386	2262
Treatments	5631	5142

## CHEST 113:447

Charles A. Kinnor, M. D.,  
Supervising Public Health Physician.  
John H. Lemo, M.D.,  
Asst. Supervising P. H. Physician.

From the following information, it is  
deduced that the above mentioned  
information is true.

Death Rate - 10.24 Per CM

The 1965 mortality rate of 13.2% represents a decrease from the previous year which showed a mortality rate of 15.1% per CM. During 1965 the number of cases reported after death were 13 or 30.9%. This means that these unknown cases were free to continue the spread of tuberculosis undetected until their death. Some of these cases were transient, never remaining long enough in any community for diagnosis and treatment.

The morbidity rate for 1965 was 87.6 per 100,000. This is higher than that of the previous year's rate of 70.7. This represents intensive case finding, particularly of early infection. In our efforts to control and prevent tuberculosis, it is vitally important to track down every case, whether it be active or the unknown inactive case. Newark is most meticulous in reporting all cases of tuberculosis, even though it may seem as if Newark's morbidity rate is unusually high compared to cities where reporting of cases is not as thorough.

In 1965, with the cooperation of the State Laboratories, we have greatly increased the study of sputum cultures. This has opened up new aspects of control and prevention. In years past where x-ray studies remained stable and the sputum spread remained negative, the patient was considered inactive. Now, with frequent sputum cultures, this picture changes, since many cases of apparent inactivity are proving to have positive sputum cultures, and must, therefore, be considered active and so treated.

Another interesting aspect is also arising due to the culture studies. Previously, all positive sputum spreads indicated tuberculosis, as all positive sputum cultures, but with further study, many of the positive cultures show a rapid fast bacilli dissimilar to tuberculosis, the atypical myco-bacteria. The covering of old inactive cases, with better laboratory studies, proves that the disease was not due to tuberculosis infection, but to the atypical myco-bacterium. When this change in diagnosis occurs, it becomes necessary to make statistical changes in Treatment and in the Case Register. Results of these studies began to show their significance and frequency too late in 1965 for accurate statistics to be compiled, but in the following year we will have a full year's compilation to report. The reporting of these atypical myco-bacterial cases to the State Health Department is not mandatory, but our Bureau has been reporting them at the State's request.

Our skin testing programs have proven to us that testing of adults is significant, since more adults are proving negative. X-raying of only positive reactors reduces the possibility of radiation, and is a less costly method of case finding. The greater number of adult negative reactors again proves the importance of case finding, thus lessening the exposure of the public to tuberculosis.

Court commitments were instituted for seven cases of recalcitrant persons with open, active tuberculosis. Six were hospitalized on court order. The other patient was never apprehended, although the sheriff's office conducted a search. Eleven patients were brought to Municipal Court in order to enforce the state Law and City Ordinances concerning case contacts. The number of Municipal Court cases has been reduced in the last few years, since working persons in need of chest follow-up can take advantage of the evening chest clinics without loss of income.

In 1965 there were 4,270 cases of tuberculosis under our supervision. Of this number, 44 were active cases and 213 were hospitalized, 4,412 contacts were also supervised. The total number of pulmonary examinations was 17,116.

In 1965, the Newark Home Health Nurses made 41,377 home visits to patients and contacts. These nursing visits provided an essential service in the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis. In the home, the nurses administered streptomycin, performed sputum tests, and taught pre- and post-treatment diets to the patient and his family. The Nurses made many investigations, searching for lost patients and contacts. Included in the duties of the Nurses, we are making arrangements for hospitalization of active cases, until beds were available in the local sanatorium. These arrangements included the making of applications for Sanatorium care, and arrangements for housing and financial support for families of hospitalized patients. Many referrals of health and housing violations were made to the proper Bureau by the Nurses. In addition to our usual nursing activities, we carried out several TB Testing Projects and orientated state and Federal personnel in the procedures of Tuberculosis Control in Newark.

#### CARDIAC DISEASE

During 1965, 4,463 examinations were performed in our Cardiac Clinic. There were 694 electrocardiogram taken and 413 mercury-iodine injections given. Classification of cardiac cases:

Hypertension - - - - -	-640.	Hypertensive heart disease - - - -	89
Arteriosclerotic - - - - -	-373.	Pulmonary - - - - -	12
Rheumatic - - - - -	27.	No heart disease - - - - -	206
Congenital - - - - -	19.		

## CHEST DISEASE BUREAU -

DIVISIONAL WORK TOTALSPatients and Contacts Under Supervision

Patients - 2,070.	Contacts - 4,412.	Total - - - -	6,482.
Visits: Patients - 10,978.	Contacts - 10,997.	Total - - - -	21,975.
Clinic Examinations - Tuberculosis, Adults & Children			17,114.
Clinic Examinations - Cardiac			4,455.
X-rays - 4x5 - 4,948.	14x17 - 5,337.	Total - - - -	10,285.
Tine Tests - Clinic			635.
Mantoux Tests - Clinic			3,792.
Sputum Examinations - Cultures			3,000.
Sputum Examinations - (Spread)			3,411.
Electrocardiograms			694.
Mercurydrin Injections (Clinic)			114.
Patients Admitted to Verona Sanatorium			443.
Streptomycin Injections (Home)			143.
Streptomycin Injections (Clinic)			1,766.
Patients Sent to Hospital			106.
Tine Tests (Home)			5.
Commitments, Verona San. and N.J. State Hospital			6.
Patients Admitted to Glen Gardner Sanatorium			4.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY IN NEW JERSEY, 1920-1965

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>NO. CASES</u>	<u>PER 100,000</u>	<u>MORBIDITY</u>	<u>MORTALITY</u>
1920	375,000	808	2,146	215.5	572.2
1925	453,000	378	872	83.4	192.5
1930	440,000	445	1,000	101.1	227.3
1935	455,000	316	654	69.5	143.7
1940	429,000	309	586	71.9	136.6
1945	443,000	247	495	55.8	111.7
1950	443,000	209	526	47.2	117.2
1955	443,000	68	490	15.3	110.6
1960	405,000	40	343	9.9	84.7
1961	405,000	52	372	12.8	91.8
1962	410,000	52	332	12.7	80.2
1963	410,000	46	341	11.2	83.2
1964	410,000	48	299	11.7	70.7
1965	410,000	42	355	10.24	87.6

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS BY SEX, AGE & RACE - 1965

YEAR	SEX	Under 1 Yr.	1-4 Yrs.	5-9 Yrs.	10-14 Yrs.	15-19 Yrs.	20-24 Yrs.	25-34 Yrs.	35-44 Yrs.	45-54 Yrs.	55-64 Yrs.	65-74 Yrs.	75 & Over
		M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
1965	T	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	3	11	10	8	3
	White	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	4	4	2	2	3
	Non-White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	8	6	0

Source: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE - 1959-1965 7 Year Study

	Under 1	1-12 years	13-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years & over
1959	0	2	2	12	7	14	6	2	2
1960	0	2	2	12	10	9	6	3	3
1961	0	2	2	24	7	7	2	5	5
1962	0	2	1	14	10	10	3	1	1
1963	0	1	1	19	7	10	7	1	1
1964	0	0	1	1	8	13	7	2	2
1965	0	0	1	9	11	10	3	3	3
Total	0	9	2	110	61	73	47	23	23

Deaths (Lapse of Time After Report of Case) - 1965

No. Cases Reported Prior to Death	Within 1 year	6	14%
	1 - 2 years	5	12%
	3 - 4 years	4	10%
	4 Years and Over	14	33%
No. Cases Reported After Death		13	31%
	TOTAL DEATHS	42	

Number of TB Cases Reported - 355. This includes 13 Non-Residents.

CHEST DISEASE BUREAU  
REPORTS) CASES - 1965

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>MAR</u> <u>NOV</u>	<u>1ST</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>1ST</u>	<u>NOV</u> <u>1ST</u>
JANUARY	2	6	6	3	9
FEBRUARY	6	6	2	4	13
MARCH	2	6	7	1	10
APRIL	7	6	5	1	11
MAY	4	13	7	1	12
JUNE	3	11	10	3	13
JULY	1	5	3	3	7
AUGUST	4	5	4	2	11
SEPTEMBER	3	8	6	6	10
OCTOBER	1	4	4	4	8
NOVEMBER	2	8	10	5	8
DECEMBER	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
TOTALS	36	83	67	35	121

TOTAL T.B. CASES FOR THE YEAR - 355. THIS INCLUDES 13 NON-RESIDENTS.

REPORTED CASES BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>Under</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>MALE</u>	1	12	11	9	19	24	32	44	54	64	74	84
<u>FEMALE</u>	5	14	0	8	11	15	30	26	13	11	9	4
TOTALS	6	26	11	9	18	28	62	68	49	50	21	7

TOTAL - 355.

REPORT OF T.A. - 1965

REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY WARDS

NORTH WARD - - - - -	36
EAST WARD - - - - -	83
SOUTH WARD - - - - -	67
WEST WARD - - - - -	35
CENTRAL WARD - - - - -	121
NON-RESIDENTS- - - - -	<u>13</u>
TOTAL	355

Cases Reported by Martland Medical Center - - - - -	127
" " " Chest Clinic - - - - -	110
" " " Private Physicians - - - - -	54
" " " Hospitals - - - - -	38
" " " Veterans Administration - - - - -	9
" " " Essex Co. Penitentiary - - - - -	3
" " " Verona Sanatorium - - - - -	6
" " " Health dept.(Out-of-Town) - - - - -	2
" " " N.J. Reformatory - - - - -	1
TOTAL	355

Pulmonary Cases Reported - - - - - 308  
 Non-Pulmonary Cases as follows Reported:

Glandular - - - - -	15
Peritoneal - - - - -	4
Miliary - - - - -	2
Bone - - - - -	3
Laryngeal - - - - -	1
Pleurisy with Effusion - - - - -	12
GU Tract - - - - -	5
Meningeal - - - - -	5
TOTAL	55

## CITY DISPENSARY

Michael Fratanuto, M.D., Asst. Health Officer  
Laura Pograniczny, R.N., B.S., Supervisor of Public Health Nurses

The City of Newark provides, through its Health Division, medical care, treatments and medications without charge to medically indigent and relief clients. Home medical care is also provided through a staff of physicians who are on call to render such service. These physicians are paid from monies allocated for this purpose in the Relief Budget and the Health Division Budget.

During 1965, 2,153 home calls were made by physicians at the rate of \$5.00 per day visit and \$7.50 per night visit.

Payment to the Visiting Nurse Association is made in the same manner as to Physicians. The Association bills the city at the rate of \$5.00 per visit. During 1965 the Visiting Nurses visited a total of 277 patients for whom the City accepted payment responsibility. Of this number 139 were relief clients and the remainder were medically indigent.

The workers in the Social Service Department determine the eligibility of all patients who apply for clinic care. Patients who are receiving relief benefits, social security and those classified as medically indigent are accepted routinely.

Total treatments for 1965 averaged 61,692 for 34,492 individuals.

The pharmacy in addition to dispensing free medication, prescribed by Clinic Physicians, also distributes material necessary for immunization, vaccination, sick testing, etc. The number of prescriptions filled by the Pharmacy in 1965 equalled 83,450.

The City Dispensary Immunization Clinic began immunizing children against measles (Rubeola) during November 1965. Measles immunization is recommended for children to prevent serious complications that may develop when natural measles infection is acquired. Only one injection of the live virus vaccine is necessary at the present time for active immunization of measles. 193 children received measles vaccine at the City Dispensary.

Once again the Newark Health Division sponsored an Influenza Immunization Program for senior citizens and city employees. The Public Health Nurses in the City Dispensary were responsible for the equipment and assisting the physician. A total of 2,231 immunizations were given.



CITY DISPENSARY

The number of clinic treatments listed here do not include those of the Chest, Dental or Venereal Disease Bureau which are listed elsewhere in this report.

CLINIC TREATMENTS

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Allergy	2,565	2,504	Blood Tests	4,685	5,120
Chiropody	1,250	973	Diphtheria Immunization	3,624	4,661
Eye	712	581	Misc. Immunization	2,368	3,451
Gastro-Intestinal	836	883	Insulin & other inject.	1,904	1,167
Medical	11,692	10,896	Polio Immunization	1,297	10,437
Metabolic	2,217	2,148	Shick Tests	2,074	1,200
Nervous Diseases	1,180	1,044	Vaccinations	2,872	2,366
Neuropsychiatric	497	629			
Orthopedic	1,204	1,105	X-ray Chest 4x5 NCD	4,398	4,715
Pediatric	4,433	4,437	X-ray Chest 14x17 NCD	1,273	1,289
Pre-employment	720	1,572	X-ray Dental films	12,489	10,297
Rectal	114	85	Misc. x-ray body work	2,915	2,408
Rehabilitation	1,580	1,926			
Retirement	6	10	Total x-rays	35,573	34,205
Skin	5,631	5,336	all Bureaus		
Surgical	2,762	2,108			
Varicose Veins	28	10			

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Free Treatments	54,749	63,692
Individual patients	27,872	34,492
Total free prescriptions	91,133	83,450
Doctors Home Calls	2,032	2,153
V. N. A.	781	277

Due to the hazardous condition the police and firemen encounter on their jobs, the Public Health Program was continued in 1965 to immunize them against tetanus. It usually occurs as a complication of punctured, lacerated, or contused wounds, such as occur after blank cartridge, gunshot and crushing injuries, nail punctures and compound fractures. The immunity, once established, lasts for several years. A subsequent dose of toxoid brings about a rapid production of large amounts of antitoxin within a few days. Active immunization avoids the necessity of giving tetanus antitoxin with its short lived effects and the risk of sensitization to serum.

<u>1st Injection</u>	<u>2nd Injection</u>	<u>3rd Injection</u>
Firemen		
32	96	431
Policemen		
5	41	15

# CITY DISPENSARY

DOMESTIC CLINIC (Dr. William L. Runape, Physician in Charge)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Suspected</u>
Examined at Clinic	1,834			
Applicants Syphilis Patients	-			
Blood Tests Taken	1,499	183	1,316	
Vaginal Smears Taken	1,220		1,220	
Tine Tests	97	54	43	
Vincent's Angina Smears Taken	125	67	58	
Taxi Drivers	12			
Examined by Private Physician	2			
Blood Tests by Private Physician	6			
Chest x-ray by Private Physicians	3			
Rejections Venereal	16			
Rejections Tuberculosis	21			
Temporary Cards Issued - Tuberculosis	30			
Temporary Cards Issued - Vincent's Angina	64			
Regular Cards Issued	1,204			
Chest X-rays Taken	1,579		1,508	71
Chr Ill Home-makers	104			
Foster Parents	152			
Shugard Nursery	23			
Barbers & Beauticians	14			
Irvington Nursing Home	2			
Title V - Project 3	10			
Urines	7	2	5	

During the year 1961 the City Dispensary received approximately 1,000 requests for medical information on our patients from all types of agencies. The City Dispensary nurses are responsible for the medical information that is written on these forms. It may be necessary to obtain information from several clinical charts before a record is completed.

The Newark City Dispensary has cooperated with a few Anti-Poverty Programs started in the City of Newark with the financial assistance from the Federal Government. The enrollees from the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Housing Employment Learning Program were given pre-employment physicals by the physician in our Clinic. The Public Health Nurse does the follow-through on defects and makes the proper referrals. A disposition is made by the Clinic physician before the enrollee is given an assignment.

Neighborhood Youth Corps	775
Housing Employment Learning Program	83

## CITY DISPENSARY PHARMACY

Chief Pharmacist - - - - - Laurence J. Ilaria, PhD., R.P.  
 Asst. Chief Pharmacist - - - - - Nicholas Sculibrasco, PhD., R.P.

### PRESCRIPTIONS

The Health and Welfare City Dispensary Pharmacy dispensed approximately 4,000 prescriptions for the year of 1965. These prescriptions are filled for indigent patients who are treated at the City Dispensary and for Welfare patients who are unable to afford our charges and are treated by physicians in the attendance. Prescriptions are also filled for patients treated at the Newark City, Hospital and other hospitals in the City of Newark, after clearance by our Social Service Department.

### ACTIVITIES OF THE PHARMACY

Many prescriptions which are practical and economical to prepare are prepared in bulk by the pharmacists. The preparation of medications and the packaging of samples for medical schools, health care institutions and other school centers is part of the routine pharmacy work. Records are also maintained master file into the many thousands, for the distribution of insulin and free of charge samples to private doctors. The City Dispensary Pharmacy also dispenses emergency eye drops, eye ointments, ophthalmic Ear Infection, and the necessary eye medicine with necessary pharmaceutical medications.

### FUNCTIONS OF THE PHARMACY

The functions of the Pharmacy relate to the reception, of surgical supplies, drugs, antiseptics, medical equipment, free of charge biologics, vaccines, and laboratory supplies for use in clinical use. A record of these items is maintained and an inventory of free biologics dispensed to patients is maintained to assist in the treatment of patients. The purchase of drugs and supplies for patients and a complete record of amounts are kept on file. In addition to the drugs, antiseptics and other staple items are kept on file, and are for sale of expiration. Increasing drug salesmen and the increasing prices relating to new drugs are also part of our functions. The Pharmacy maintains at all times a well stocked supply of modern antibiotic drugs, antitoxins, influenza and polio vaccine, and measles virus vaccine.

## PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS BUREAU

Michael J. Frattantuno, L.D., Asst. Health Officer,  
Med. Consultant for Parochial Schools,  
Mary J. Hoban, R.N.B.S., M.A., Nursing Supervisor,  
Catholic Center, A. S., Social Worker.

The Parochial School Bureau provides health services and health education during the year 1965 to approximately 1,000 elementary and secondary school children. There are 31 parochial elementary schools, four high schools and one Junior Catholic High School. During the year, two of the high schools closed for business, which accounts for the 31 schools listed instead of the 31 listed last year.

The objective of the school health program is positive health for all school children. This includes meeting the child's physical, psychological, emotional and sociological needs. This objective is accomplished through the cooperation of the clergy, school administrators, teachers, parents, paraprofessionals, school physicians, school social worker, the school nurse, and by using services offered by the social agencies in the community. The school nurse acts as a liaison between the school child and the above groups.

Physicians and the school nurse work in an advisory and directive capacity. Health examinations of school children are done routinely on children in grades 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 12. All non-defective children are given a health certificate. Defective children are given a health certificate and are referred to the appropriate health agency for treatment or correction.

Audiometric screening tests are done annually by the school nurses on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th grades.

Defective hearing and speech problems are referred by the school nurse to the school physician. The School Physician, in turn, refers the children to the Speech and Hearing Center of the Mt. Carmel Guild.

Vision defects picked up by the school nurse during vision screening tests are referred to the parents. If a parent cannot afford private care, the school nurse refers the child to the Eye Clinic at the Health Department. Eye Clinics are conducted once weekly on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, at the Health Department. During 1965, 412 children's eyes were examined and glasses prescribed for 22 children.

In addition to the Dental appraisal done by the school nurse, a Dental survey of grades 1 through 6 is done by the Dental Bureau. Children with dental defects are referred by the school nurse to their family dentist, or if indigent,

arrangement for free dental care through our Health Department Clinics.

One room in each school is specifically allocated to special education. Special education classes are also conducted in the regular schools in addition to their regular classes. The Special Education Classes are conducted for retarded children. Special Education program conducted in the school is under the auspices of the Mt. Carmel Guild for Special Services.

The nature of psychological evaluation are referral to the school Principal. However, the school nurse and social worker cooperate with the Principal and the Mt. Carmel Guild Social Service in referring and following through on these special problems.

Parents whose children found to have any type of defect are notified by the nurse of such findings. Parents are requested to seek professional attention for treatment or correction of defects as soon as possible.

Parent-teacher conferences are helpful in providing a better relationship between the school, the family and the nurse. If a child is found to be referred for either a home visit or a nurse's office visit, these conferences are arranged. The school nurse can discuss the child's health problem with the parent and plan ways for correction of same.

During the month of December, a special program is carried out in all children under six years of age. Polio and Botulism are prevented by giving the vaccine. Yearly injections are given to all children over six years of age. Vaccination.

Health appraisals are carried out for all children under six, six to twelve, thirteen to fifteen and all over fifteen years of age. These are done annually.

2. The health appraisals of all school children. The health appraisals are carried out by the school nurse and the health department. The health appraisals are carried out for all new students.

There is a decrease in the number of Health Appraisals carried out by the health department. The health department personnel.

During the year, the health department helped many families to get their children vaccinated. See report of the health department for a complete list of this Report.

SUMMARY OF PAR C I. SCHOOL HEALTH

<u>TYPE OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Nurses Health Appraisals	16,126	13,582
Professional attention by private physicians	4,588	4,597
Professional attention by clinic physicians	869	626
Professional attention by private dentists	1,561	1,506
Professional attention by clinic dentists	2,296	1,800
School Physicians examinations	9,000	7,774
Nurses classroom inspections of children	3,570	3,359
Nurses classroom talks	1,133	915
Nurses home visits and telephone calls	8,882	9,830
School exclusions by nurses	2,529	3,051
Number first aids given by nurses	8,355	6,316
Number office conferences held by nurses	35,227	36,911
Audiometric Screening tests done by nurses	7,178	7,078
Hearing defects found	170	141
Visions Done by nurses	14,354	14,615
Vision Defects found	1,772	2,078
Smallpox Vaccinations	6	12
Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus Series Inj.	122	109
Diphtheria Booster injections	454	387
Schick Tests	4	3
Positive Schick Tests	2	4
Measles Vaccine	-	485
Tuberculin Tests	4,006	5,423
Positive Tuberculin Tests	84	117
Salk Poliomyelitis Vaccine injections	658	-
Sabin Vaccine	76	209
Asian Flu injections	-	87

Type of Defect	1964		1965	
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Dental	6,068	4,074	5,171	3,306
Vision	1,792	1,410	2,025	1,776
Skin	188	255 *	125	195 *
Nose and Throat	254	255 *	204	268 *
Cardiac	158	129	105	140 *
Pediculosis	24	24	29	21
Nutrition	320	105	313	122
Orthopedic-Posture	151	33	102	42
Ear-Hearing	194	129	138	78
Other Illnesses and Defects	4,230	5,609 *	3,661	3,494

\* ... ..

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH- PAROCHIAL SCHOOL BUREAU  
ANNUAL SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

JANUARY, 1965 through DECEMBER, 1965

A. INTAKE

Referrals Received		39
Referrals Accepted	38	
Referrals Rejected	1	

B. CASELOAD COUNT

New Cases Added	38	
Cases Re-opened	10	
Total Cases Added		48
Cases Carried Over From Previous Year		26
Total Cases Open During Year		74
Cases Closed During Year		52
Cases on Books End of Year		22

C. PROCEDURES

1. Interviews		332
With Parents	155	
With Children	114	
With other Interested and Informed Parties	63	
(Visits to Hospitals, Clinics and Schools)		
2. Conferences		84
Clinics (Medical)	6	
Inter-Department	1	
Pastors	1	
Social Agencies	36	
Schools	40	
(Nurses)	28	
(Principals)	4	
(Teachers)	8	
3. Correspondence and Telephone Calls		152
Parents	78	
Principals	40	
Social Agencies	34	

D. SERVICES RENDERED (To the child and/or member of the family)

1. Referred to Other Agencies,		66
Diagnostic and Guidance Clinics (Psych.)	31	



## D. SERVICES RENDERED (Continued)

(Referred to Other Agencies)

Child Placement	3
Family Agencies	12
Financial Assistance	3
Legal aid	1
Medical Clinics	14
Rehabilitation	1
Vocational Guidance	1
2. Moral and Emotional Support	91
3. Interpretive Guidance	63

REFERRALS ACCEPTEDA. Sources of Referrals Number of Cases

Parochial Schools 38

## B. Age--Sex Distribution-- Reason for Referral

<u>Reason for Referral</u>											
Age of Child	<u>Family</u>		<u>Parental Influence</u>		<u>Economic Factor</u>		<u>Multiple</u>		<u>Others</u>		Total a t
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under 7	1					1	1		1		4
7 to 10			1		2		2	1		3	9
10 to 13	2	1	2	2	1	4	5			2	19
13 to 15							3		1	1	5
15 to 17	1										1
TOTAL	4	1	3	2	3	5	11	1	2	6	38
	13%		13%		21%		32%		21%		100%

Percent.

## STATISTICAL COMPARISON (1964 - 1965)

## 1. Age Distribution

	Statistical Years			
	1964		1965	
Age of Child	No. of Cases	Per Cent	No. of Cases	Per Cent
Under 7	6	17.6%	4	11%
7 to 10	16	47%	9	24%
10 to 13	4	12%	19	50%
13 to 15	8	23.4%	5	13%
15 to 17			1	2%
Total	34	100%	38	100%

## 2. Distribution of Reason For Referral

	Statistical Years			
	1964		1965	
Reason for Referral	No. of Cases	Per Cent	No. of Cases	Per Cent
Child's Problem	16	47%	5	13%
Parental Indiffer.	10	29.4%	5	13%
Economic	2	6%	8	21%
Physical	6	17.6%	12	31.6%
Others			8	21%
Total	34	100%	38	100%

## 3. DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL SERVICE EFFECTIVENESS FOR CHILDREN CLOUT

Problem Factor	Number of Cases	Resolved	Unresolved	Not resolved
Socio-Cultural	4	2		2
Economic	5	3	2	
Physical	18	14	2	2
Psychological	10	1	5	4
Multiple	12	1	6	5
Others	3	3		
TOTAL	52	24	15	13

## I. REPRODUCTION OF ANNUAL REPORT

### I. SUMMARY OF DATA

- a. Cases referred during the statistical year have been used for Referral Sources, Reason for Referral, and Age and Sex.
- b. Cases carried over from the previous year have been included in Procedures and Social Services Rendered.
- c. Cases closed during the statistical year were closed.

### II. REPRODUCTION OF DATA

- A. Case studies were completed on all of the cases, and casework was given by the parochial school social worker. When necessary, the child and/or the family were referred to other agencies for additional help and guidance.

Of the 38 cases referred during the statistical year, 13 were referred because of Parental Indifference. Case studies were completed on all of these cases, and casework was given by the parochial school social worker. When necessary, the child and/or the family were referred to other agencies for additional help and guidance.

Of the 25 cases referred during the statistical year, 20 were completed and casework given with the purpose of helping the child and/or the family to meet their needs and necessities from Catholic associations.

Of the 38 cases referred, 32%, the largest category, were referred because of Parental Indifference. Case studies were completed on all of these cases, and casework was given by the parochial school social worker. When necessary, referrals were made to other agencies. This category of cases included the following situations: Absenteeism not due to parental indifference, and children and/or parents.

Of the 25 cases referred during the statistical year, 20 were completed and casework given with the purpose of helping the child and/or the family to meet their needs and necessities from Catholic associations. Examples of the type of case included in this category are: Absenteeism not due to parental indifference, and children and/or parents.



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Irvin N. Shapiro, Supervising Public Health Physician  
Petrona J. Vecchi, R.N., M.S., Public Health Nurse Supervisor

and comparisons with 1964.

5390C-05.

for further breakdown of statistics and activities.

See Chart #6 for further breakdown of statistics and activities.

11/19/50

for statistics and activities.

the Premature Unit at Babies' Hospital. The hospital continues to notify the Bureau of visits made to the premature clinic.

is about 115.

## STAT. TABLE XXXI

## 1965 Infant Mortality Rate

		1965	1964
Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Births -----	-	1.1	1.1
Deaths Under One Month per 1,000 Births -----	-	1.1	1.1
Stillbirths per 1,000 Deliveries -----	-	1.1	1.1
Perinatal Deaths per 1,000 Deliveries -----	-	1.1	1.1
Total Births -----	-	1.1	1.1
Total Births Delivered in Hospitals -----	-	1.1	1.1
Total Births Delivered at home -----	-	166	166
By Physicians -----	-	61	61
By Others -----	-	105	105
Total Deaths Under One Year -----	-	505	505
Total Deaths Under One Month -----	-	387	387
Stillbirths -----	-	310	310
Puerperal Deaths -----	-	7	7

# INFANT MORTALITY RATES UNDER ONE YEAR

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Under One Day	17.4	15.2	236	142
Over One Day, but Under 1 week	8.2	9.3	111	13
Under One Week	25.6	24.5	347	276
Over One Week, but Under 1 mo.	3.0	2.2	4	27
Under One Month	28.6	26.7	387	307
Over One Month but Under 1 yr.	8.7	10.3	118	133
Under One Year	37.3	37.0	505	440

## DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR BY CAUSES

#3

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Leukemia	0	0
Iron: Litis	2	1
Pneumonia	54	38
Encephalitis	9	9
Diphtheria	16	26
Other Contagious Diseases	0	0
Early Infancy, Congenital Debility, Prematurity	363	300
All Others	61	72
Total	505	440

## BIRTHS BY ATTENDANT AND PLACE OF DELIVERY

1965

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total Births	13,533	12,065
Non-resident Births	3,850	4,943
Newark Infants Born Outside of Newark	1,149	1,106
Hospital Births	13,367	11,942
Home Births	166	123
By Physicians	61	36
By Others	105	87
% Total Births Delivered in Hospitals	98.8	98.9

## LEAD POISON PROGRAM

1965

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total Number of Cases Investigated - Blood Lead Determination 0.06 mg. or over	158	374
Total Number of Cases Diagnosed Lead Poisoning	73	91
No. of Urines Tested for Coproporphyrins	2,343	2,248
No. of Urines Tested positive for Coproporphyrins	176	229
No. of Bloods Obtained for Lead Determination at Health Division (Positive Urines)	-	117
No. of Cases Diagnosed Lead Poison Through Urine and Blood Testing Program	36	33



# BUREAU ACTIVITIES 1965

		<u>1965</u>
Total Number Supervised Infants and Pre-school Children	12,722	13,187
Supervised Infants Born During Year	4,542	4,809
Total Number P.H. Nurses' Visits to Homes	39,286	39,286
Referrals from N.J. State Department of Health for Investigation of Unattended Births	110	110
Referrals from N.J. State Department of Health for Lead Poisoning Program Investigations	374	374
Referrals from Poison Control Centers for Investigation	95	95
Retarded Children under P.H. Nurses' Supervision	115	115
City Licenses Issued for Children under P.H. Supervision	23	23
Referrals to Sanitary Bureau for Housing Inspections	195	447
Total Number of Child Health Conference Sessions	1,333	1,344
Total Number of Visits to Child Health Conference Sessions	30,649	34,763
Total Number of Babies Attending Child Health Conference Sessions	8,964	11,657
New Registrations during year	6,855	6,855
Re-registrations during year	4,802	4,802
Total Number of Immunization Clinic Sessions	—	—
Total Number of Visits to Immunization Clinic Sessions	7,655	—
Total Number of Injections against Pertussis-Tetanus (Primary Series)	17,503	13,840
Total Number of Salk Vaccine Injections against Poliomyelitis	5,042	—
Total Number of Doses of Sabin Vaccine against Poliomyelitis	2,130	16,601
Total Number of Vaccinations against Measles	—	2,342
Total Number of Vaccinations Against Smallpox	2,411	2,411
Total Number of Tine Tests (TTC Screenings)	3,129	3,129
Total Number of Phenylketonuria Tests	8,382	8,382
Total Number of Urines Collected and Tested for Coproporphyrins	2,728	2,728

\*Immunization Clinics as such discontinued in September, 1964.

Summary of Dental Work

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
No. of Individual Children	5,757	5,591
No. of Children Visits	16,084	15,736
No. of Children Treatments	26,662	25,465
No. of Individual Adults	1,389	1,211
No. of Adult Visits	3,835	3,366
No. of Adult Treatments	3,236	3,131
No. of Dental X-Rays	12,493	10,287
Dental Health Program in Parochial Schools		
Children in need of dental care	1,706	1,740
Children not in need of dental care	1,088	1,330
Total children examined	2,794	3,070
Total classroom lectures	88	116
Follow-up		
Brought to treatment	554	400
Completions	191	180

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

These laboratories make food, milk and water examinations for the Health Division, and diagnostic tests for local hospitals, physicians and Health Division Clinics.

Carl Cordasco, B.S.R.P., Chief Supv.  
Meyer Levy, B.Sc.-- Supv. Serology Lab.  
Sara Rothberg, B.S.,--Chief Chemist  
Fred Coltrall --Chief Bacteriologist

1 2 6 5

<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Positive</u>
Diphtheria Culture	24	0
Tuberculosis Sputa	4,329	63
Typhoid-Stool & Urine	726	30
Feces - Dysentery	73	0
Feces - Amoeba	0	0
Feces-Ova & Parasites	249	30
Darkfields	49	7
Typh.Blood-Fara A & B	4	0
Rabies (Brain Exam.)	49	0
Vincent's Angina Smears	154	72
Trich.Vag.	615	37
Gonorrhoea Smears	7,169	1,462
Gonorrhoea Cultures	754	92
Undulant Fever	0	0
Ophthalmic Gonorrhoea	169	17
Epidemic Meningitis	0	0
Water-pool examinations	323	
Milk & Cream exams	3,904	
Shellfish	62	
Frozen Confections	176	
Misc. exams.--foods, swabs for utensils, rinse water, pollen counts, T.B. cultures, leads	4,522	
Total Bacteriology	23,351	1,810

1 2 6 4

<u>Total</u>	<u>Positive</u>
31	0
2,657	143
16	8
130	31
0	0
233	36
89	14
3	0
29	0
189	81
435	62
7,864	2,402
741	50
0	0
99	2
0	0
217	
2,995	
58	
260	
1,244	
17,340	2,829

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Total</u>
Milk	2,427
Cream	748
Ice Cream	236
Pools - City Water	285
Meat	431
Miscellaneous tests including lead	1,413
Number of analyses	9,526
Total Chemical	15,066

<u>Total</u>
2,403
753
295
309
238
Phos.tests 2,442
360
8,590
15,390

Continued

<u>1 9 6 5</u>			<u>1 2 - 4</u>	
<u>Serological &amp; Hematol.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reactive</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reactive</u>
Premarital (V.D.R.L.)	4,234	165	4,635	147
Prenatal "	3,526	205	3,236	6
Domestics "	2,303	203	2,793	163
Priv.Doctors "	10,422	788	19,701	806
Dispensary "	6,353	423	5,490	438
Lustic Clinic "	7,625	2,220	6,001	1,740
Quant. tests "	2,053	2,001	1,501	1,487
Hospitals "	3,350	751	3,028	782
Total VDRL tests	39,866	6,756	45,985	5,635
Confirm. Wassermanns	6,716	5,726	4,512	4,734
Spinal Fluids. (Wass)	526	27	485	31
RH Fact. Determ.-pos	3,203		3,098	
RH Fact. Determ.-neg	307		403	
Heter. Antib. Determ.	12		10	
Urinalysis	8,815		6,762	
Complete Blood Counts	1,220		925	
Blood Sugars	4,015		1,449	
Sedimentation Rates	222		227	
Bleeding & Clotting Time	14		8	
Fandy's	0		0	
Total Serol. & Hematol.	64,916	12,509	63,864	10,400

NOTE: Special examinations included horsemeat, added sulphites, excessive fat content in meats, artificial coloring and flavoring, fat percentages, oils, drugs, as well as routine tests of swimming pool water for free chlorine.

TOTAL TESTS - all labs.	103,333	96,594
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